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FURTHER ASSESSMENT OF ROSTOW'S W. EUROPE VISIT

LD251150 Moscow in English to North America 0001 GMT 25 Oct 82

[Text] In our commentary at this time the assistant head of the Moscow-based Institute of United States and Canada studies, Radomir Bogdanov, considers the recent visit of the director of the United States Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, Eugene Rostow, to Western Europe, where he met with leading politicians and gave a series of interviews to the media. What Mr Rostow said in public, hoping to influence opinion in Western Europe, was not original. As a spokesman for the Reagan administration his statements were frankly anti-Soviet and questionable. There was little sincerity or objectivity in what he said. His intention was clearly to sway the public in favor of deployment of American medium-range nuclear weapons in Western Europe.

He claimed Europe would be left defenseless in the face of what he called Soviet aggression if the European governments failed to stamp out the antiwar movement and unconditionally support the United States' plans to deploy Pershings and cruise missiles. He also gave a biased appraisal of the Soviet position at the Geneva talks, alleging that Moscow opposed the limitation and reduction of medium-range nuclear facilities in Europe. In short, Mr Rostow tried once again to justify the Reagan administration's insistence on the siting of Pershings and cruise missiles and its efforts to achieve military superiority over the USSR.

This is also evident from his declaration that American superiority in nuclear weapons in 1962 forced the Soviet Union to get out of Cuba, as he said, and his pronouncement that the American nuclear umbrella must become as effective as it was since 1945 -- by which he meant to stress the need for United States superiority. Since the nuclear bomb appeared, every American president has indulged in nuclear blackmail. The Reagan administration, however, seems to be making the most use of it.

In the light of all Mr Rostow said during his visit to Western Europe, it is strange indeed that he should claim that America's relations with the Soviet Union are businesslike, and that President Reagan wants more than anything else good cooperation with the Soviet Union. If this is so, why such a demonstration? Why the openly expressed wish to bring an end to the socialist system with a trade war and confrontation? Despite the Reagan administration's provocative political and military acts, the Soviet Union continues to display restraint and press for more normal relations with the United States, but it must be said that attempts to practice power politics in dealings with this country can only worsen the already serious problems in bilateral relations and generate new problems.

ZIMBABWE NOW ON SECURITY COUNCIL; STANCE LAUDED

LD252000 Moscow in English to Africa 1700 GMT 25 Oct 82

[Excerpts] The UN General Assembly elected the Republic of Zimbabwe member of the Security Council. Our observer (Gennadiy Kurkin) looks at the foreign policy of that country:

The General Assembly's decision testifies to the growth of Zimbabwe's prestige in the world. Right after its proclaimed independence in April 1980 Zimbabwe adopted an explicitly anti-imperialist, anticolonialist policy of nonalignment. One major task that the government set itself is to work for keeping the independent African states united on an anti-imperialist platform. Zimbabwe has been effectively contributing to the fight against colonialism and racism in southern Africa.

The Zimbabwe leaders regard apartheid as a serious threat to peace and the security of nations and demand comprehensive sanctions against the apartheid regime. They also support the struggle for freedom voiced by the people of Namibia under the leadership of the South West Africa People's Organisation, SWAPO.

Zimbabwe's active foreign policy is matched by expanded cooperation with its natural allies: the nonaligned nations, the socialist countries led by the Soviet Union. Zimbabwe's view is identical or approximates with the USSR on problems of relaxation of international tension, struggle against the vestiges of colonialism and racism, and other major international issues. At a time of persistent world tension caused by the adventurist policy of aggressive Western circles, Zimbabwe is coming out in defense of peace and relaxation of tension, for giving necessary assistance to national liberation movements and establishing a new world economic order. It seems all this explains why Zimbabwe was elected member of the UN Security Council.

U.S. USES 'CRUDE PRESSURE' TO KEEP ISRAEL IN UN

LD252206 Moscow TASS in English 2023 GMT 25 Oct 82

[Text] New York October 25 TASS -- Forty-three non-aligned and socialist countries declared their reservations about Israel's credentials at the current UN General Assembly session. On behalf of their governments, representatives of those countries to the United Nations Organization addressed a letter to the president of the General Assembly, setting forth the causes of their wish to express such reservations.

The delegation of Israel, the letter says, represents a state which crudely and permanently violates the principles of international law and the UN Charter, permanently and with impunity violates the organization's resolutions on the issues of Palestine and the Middle East.

The letter also points to Israel's permanent refusal to abide by the UN resolutions demanding the implementation of the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people and withdrawal from the occupied Arab territories. The invasion of Lebanon and the crime of genocide perpetrated against the Palestinians have been a challenge to all norms of international law.

The letter has been addressed on the initiatives of the Arab countries, which are direct victims of the Israeli policy of aggression and annexation. As 'Ali at-Turayki (Libya), chairman of that group, said, the Arab states would declare for Israel's expulsion from the UN if it continued, as before, disregarding the decisions of the organization, the rights of the Palestinians and refused to withdraw its troops from Lebanon.

The threat to Israel's membership at the United Nations Organization has served as a pretext for the United States to launch fierce attacks against the UN. Crude pressure was brought to bear on representatives of many states in order to make them give up support for the proposals to call in question officially Tel Aviv's right to take part in the work of the community of nations. The U.S. secretary of state and other high-ranking representatives of the Reagan administration also attempted to blackmail the UN, threatening financial "sanctions" against it.

Nevertheless, a large group of states supported the proposal of the Arab countries to make a serious warning to the high-handed Tel Aviv's rulers.

IMPORTANCE OF UN STRESSED ON 37TH ANNIVERSARY

LD231408 Moscow TASS in English 1239 GMT 23 Oct 82

[Text] New York October 23 TASS -- TASS correspondent Valentin Vasilets reports:

UN day is to be observed tomorrow, on October 24. This international organisation, the most representative one in existence, now has a membership of 157 countries.

On this day 37 years ago, representatives of 51 states signed the UN Charter which proclaimed as its main aim the deliverance of mankind from the horrors of war.

During his recent meeting with UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar, L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, reaffirmed the Soviet Union's invariable support for the UN efforts to ensure international security and to promote cooperation between states.

It is not fortuitous that many of the basic UN documents in recent years were adopted at Soviet initiative. Among them is the declaration on strengthening international security and the declaration on the granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples.

The Soviet Union's decision, made public in the United Nations, to pledge unilaterally not to make first use of nuclear weapons, produced a great impression in the world. At the current General Assembly session the Soviet Union suggested practical steps in the same direction. They provide for the general prohibition of nuclear weapons tests and for ensuring a safe development of nuclear power engineering.

The nonaligned countries are making a great contribution to enhancing the role of the United Nations. They hold on major issues positions similar to those of socialist states and are anti-imperialist.

With the changed alignment of forces in the UNO the United States and its closest NATO allies are increasingly irritated by UN activites. The Western press attacks in chorus the United Nations, trying to undermine its influence and to limit its role. These attacks have become more hysterical under the Reagan administration.

But the overwhelming majority of UN member-states want to remain loyal to the noble principles of the UN Charter.

On the occasion of UNO day, Javier Perez de Cuellar, UN secretary general, published a message saying that the very establishment of the United Nations was an expression of mankind's determination to get rid of war and to establish an atmosphere of peace, stability and progress on earth.

In his message Imre Hollai, president of the 37th General Assembly session, also stresses that the primary cause of concern today is the continued arms race which may lead to a global catastrophe, unless we change this policy in time. I. Hollai urges all people of the world to do everything they can to solve the problems common to all members of the human race.

CHAIRMAN OF UN SESSION INTERVIEWED ON ISSUES

LD242343 Moscow TASS in English 2150 GMT 24 Oct 82

[Text] New York October 25 TASS -- The most important task of the present is to perserve international peace, maintain security and achieve disarmament. This was stressed in an interview to the TIME magazine by chairman of the 37th session of the United Nations General Assembly Imre Hollai.

Among the most important problems discussed in the United Nations, Imre Hollai mentioned also the Middle East problem. He said that a number of resolutions was adopted in the recent years on creation of a Palestinian state which many regard as central to the Middle East problem. He said from a realistic viewpoint he does not see what unbiased objections could be put to this. The Jewish people has created the state of Israel. The Palestinian people must, undoubtedly, have the same right to create its own state, Imre Hollai said. He said that in his opinion only such a solution would enable the United Nations to put an end to the vicious circle of violence and establish peace in the Middle East.

In connection with the accusations made in the USA that the United Nations is ineffective in solving crisis situations, Imre Hollai said that in order to function effectively, the United Nations organization needs a certain cooperation among states, permanent members of the United Nations Security Council. The worsening of relations between the United States and the Soviet Union in the recent years contradicts this demand.

The chairman of the current session of the General Assembly warned against interference in Poland's internal affairs, stressing that the Polish problem is the concern of Poland itself.

Imre Hollai resolutely refuted the provocative allegations about "Soviet intervention" in Afghanistan's internal affairs. If you believe that the presence of foreign troops at the invitation of the government of a certain country means intervention in its affairs you are at contradiction with the international law, Hollai told a reporter of the TIME.

UNGA DISARMAMENT BODY SPEAKERS HAIL USSR MOVES

22 October Report

LD221236 Moscow TASS in English 1055 GMT 22 Oct 82

[Text] New York October 22 TASS -- TASS correspondent Valentin Vasilets reports:

Addressing the First Committee of the U.N. General Assembly, Soviet representative Vladimir Petrovskiy stressed that the development of nuclear-power engineering accords with the interests of the entire humanity. An increasingly wide use of nuclear energy presupposes a building-up of efforts for the elimination of the very possibility of a nuclear war breaking out.

The most feasible step to that aim, he noted, is simultaneous freezing by all states of the production and development of nuclear (?ammunition) and means of their delivery and the production of fissionable materials from the manufacture of nuclear weapons of various types. Such a freeze in combination with the Soviet-proposed prohibition of nuclear weapons tests would be a serious barrier in the way of the latter's qualitative perfection.

In common with an overwhelming majority of other U.N. member states, said Czechoslovak representative S. Suja, we attach principled significance to the declaration on the prevention of nuclear catastrophe adopted on the USSR's initiative and the latter's solemn commitment not to be the first to use nuclear weapons.

The heart of the matter, said Hungarian delegate I. Kemives, is that the USA is now trying to upset the existing rough military-strategic parity and ensure superiority for itself.

Argentine's representative J. Carasalez evaluated the Soviet Union's commitment not to be the first to use nuclear weaoons as an important contribution to eliminating the threat of nuclear war. The Indian delegation tabled [word indistinct] resolutions on a freeze on nuclear weapons and urgent measures to prevent nuclear war.

At the same time, the speech by Danish representative P. Michaelsen, who was speaking on behalf of the Common Market countries, was by no means an evidence of the EEC's wish to get down to the specific resolution of disarmament issues. Judging by [word indistinct], the Ten would like to concentrate all their attention on the problem of verifying agreements, which have not been reached, on preparing research of different kinds, etc., which in itself cannot ensure progress in the effort to curb the arms race.

26 October Report

LD260058 Moscow TASS in English 0002 GMT 26 Oct 82

[Text] New York October 26 TASS -- TASS correspondent Yuriy Ustimenko reports:

The topicality and great significance of the Soviet initiatives aimed at prohibiting nuclear weapons is stressed at the First Committee of the current U.N. General Assembly session, which is discussing political and security issues, including disarmament.

Brazilian representative Celso de Souza Silva pointed out the need to halt and ban immediately nuclear weapons tests. He pointed out that the draft resolution on that issue, which was tabled on the USSR's initiative, is a basis for concluding an agreement to this effect. The General Assembly, the Brazilian delegate went on to note, shall address the disarmament committee with an urgent call for immediately starting talks on drawing up a treaty. The speaker condemned the decision of the U.S. Administration, which announced its refusal to resume talks on a complete ban of nuclear-weapon tests.

Hungarian representative Janos Nagy spoke highly of the fresh Soviet initiatives. He specially noted the history-making significance of the USSR's unilateral commitment not to be the first to use nuclear weapons. He stressed that all nuclear powers should follow the Soviet Union's example.

At the same time the Hungarian delegate pointed to the serious threat to the cause of international peace and security stemming from the plans of the USA and NATO to deploy new American nuclear missiles in a number of West European countries as well as from the doctrines of a "limited" and "protracted" nuclear war, which are being drawn up by the Pentagon.

Janos Nagy condemned the attempts of the imperialist powers at actually violating the regime of non-proliferation of nuclear weapons. An example of such actions is the stand of the British Government, which placed nuclear weapons in the naval ships plying off the Malvinas (Falkland) Islands. Serious concern about this British action has been expressed by Argentina in a press release which was issued at the U.N. Headquarters.

Soviet representative Vladimir Petrovskiy stressed the striving of the socialist community to take effective measures for preventing nuclear war, for invigorating talks on stopping the arms race and going over to disarmament, attaining practical results at these talks. The package of proposals put forward by the socialist countries on a wide spectrum of issues in the field of disarmament, above all nuclear disarmament, are aimed at the attainment of these objectives.

The Soviet representatives devoted special attention to the problem of preventing the arms race in outer space. From the very first days of the cosmic era the Soviet Union has proceeded from the premise that outer space and peace are inseparable, that outer space should serve mankind's progress and be used with creative, rather than destructive aims. Proceeding from this stand the USSR proposed last year to conclude a treaty prohibiting the deployment of weapons of any type in outer space.

But practical talks to draw up urgent measures with the aim of preventing the spreading of the arms race to outer space have been sabotaged by the United States, which is intensifying its effort to create means of warfare to be used in outer space and from the outer space, and this involves the danger of outer space being turned into another arena of the arms race.

SOCIALIST COUNTRIES' PEACE GROUPS MEET IN KIEV

PM251155 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Oct 82 p 4

[TASS report: "Peace for the Planet!"]

[Text] Kiev, 13 Oct -- Readiness to struggle tirelessly against the threat of nuclear war pervaded the meeting of representatives of the socialist countries' peace organizations which completed its work in the Ukrainian capital today. It was devoted to the 60th anniversary of the USSR's formation.

Representatives of Bulgaria, Hungary, the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, the GDR, Cuba, the People's Republic of Kampuchea, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Mongolia, Poland, Romania, the USSR and the CSSR were unanimous that the formation and successful development of the USSR is of abiding international significance and marks an important historical frontier in the centuries-old struggle of progressive mankind for the world's revolutionary renewal and the peoples' equal rights and friendship. The very existence of the USSR and the socialist community is an important factor in preserving and strengthening peace in the world. It was stressed that under the conditions of the aggravation of the international situation caused by the aggressive policy of imperialism, primarily U.S. imperialism, paramount importance for the destiny of mankind attaches to the Soviet Union's active implementation of Lenin's strategy of peace and to the purposeful and fruitful activity of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, that tireless fighter for peace.

The fraternal socialist countries' envoys adopted a statement on the results of the meeting expressing warm support for the UN and WPC decisions to hold a week of action for disarmament in late October this year. Mass actions, the statement says, demonstrate our common determination to curb the inciters of war, to uphold detente and to achieve an all-around expansion of peaceful cooperation among all peoples and states and all peace-loving forces. The week will serve to mobilize the broadest strata of the peace-loving public in support of next year's world assembly "For Peace and Life and Against Nuclear War" in Prague.

Warmly greeting the great Soviet people on the eve of the glorious 60th anniversary of the USSR's formation, the document stresses, we representatives of the socialist countries' peace champions state on behalf of our national organizations our firm determination to defend peace and prevent a new war!

The members of the delegations took part in crowded meetings at a number of Kiev enterprises. They were received by A.P. Lyashko, chairman of the Ukrainian SSR Council of Ministers, and familiarized themselves with the activity of the Ukrainian Republic Committee for the Defense of Peace.

OBSERVERS COMMENT ON MADRID CSCE MEETING

Europe Wants Detente

LD241556 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1400 GMT 24 Oct 82

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] The Madrid meeting of representatives of the CSCE participating states is to resume on 9 November. Here is a commentary by Aleksandr Kaverznev, political observer:

Good morning, comrades. The Madrid meeting is again the foremost issue in European and world politics. The Committee of Foreign Ministers of Warsaw Treaty Member-States, which met in Moscow last week, examined a number of issues connected with the Madrid meeting. At a meeting with the ministers, Leonid Ilich Brezhnev set out the position of our country. The Soviet Union comes out firmly not just for the preservation of the all-European process initiated in Helsinki but for its continuation and strengthening. What is particularly important is to decide to hold a conference on confidence-building measures and disarmament in Europe. Our Warsaw Treaty allies share this view.

Preparations are also underway in West Europe and the United States for the resumption of the Madrid meeting. In some Western European states, statements are issued to the effect that it is essential to continue the talks in Madrid and to work out a concrete mandate for staging an European disarmament conference. However, the formulas proposed by NATO members -- at least the majority of them -- are not quite so clear and unequivocal as they seem to be at first glance. They do contain numerous reservations such as it is necessary to take the situation in Europe into account and to proceed in Madrid from realistic positions.

Behind all this it is not difficult to discover the activities of quite powerful forces within NATO, forces which have decided not to come out openly against the Madrid meeting, forces which would like to prevent its success and then place the responsibility for the fiasco upon the Soviet Union.

[Word indistinct] publications, clearly inspired by someone, which propose to renounce the final document which, by and large, was agreed upon in Madrid several months ago and to confine oneself to a two-page statement to the effect that meetings of this kind will be useful in the future, appear in the West.

In this, the notorious "Polish card" is being played and it is Washington that is being most zealous here. The measures of the Polish authorities which have averted fratricidal bloodshed and help to normalize the situation are said to be incompatible with the Helsinki accords. This accusation is absurd, if only because no one in Helsinki dispute the principle that each society has the right to defend the system to which it adheres.

It is also in order to ask a number of other questions and to ask them, in the first place, of Secretary of State Shultz. Is his appeal to Americans to extend help to Polish Solidarity, which has been placed outside the law and dissolved, and to all those in socialist countries who oppose the authorities compatiable with all-European accords? The appeal was made this week. The Pentagon hosted a 2-day conference as part and parcel of Reagan's call for an anticommunist crusade.

Shultz announced that as the first step $44 million are being earmarked to modernize radio stations beaming their output to socialist countries. We know that they convey instructions in Polish to opponents of socialism and scenarios of the planned street clashes. Is this compatible with the spirit or the letter of Helsinki?

Are the proposals made by Abrams, assistant to the secretary of state, to give U.S. subsidies to electoral commissions in the countries of our alliance, to lawyers' associations and trade unions, compatible?

They do not strive toward detente and cooperation in Washington, they strive toward destabilizing the socialist community and toward confrontation with us.

Our country, together with our friends and allies, has, for the umpteenth time, renounced confrontation, firmly conscious of the fact that despite the pressure of the United States, European countries as a whole continue to be interested in detente.

U.S. Position Assessed

LD251850 Moscow TASS in English 1811 GMT 25 Oct 82

["Madrid Meeting: Two Approaches" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow October 25 TASS -- TASS observer Vladimir Teplov writes:

The meeting of the representatives of states, participants in the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, resumes in Madrid on November 9 after an intermission of nearly eight months. It is no secret that the very fact of announcing the intermission and its duration were actually a result of the stand of the U.S. delegation which sabotaged at the latest stage of the meeting (January-March 1982) the work on the text of the final document. Trying to justify this stand, the U.S. delegation declared that the United States is not pleased with the home and foreign policy of some participating states, above all the efforts of the Government of the Polish People's Republic aimed at the normalization of the situation in the country.

Such a reasoning, naturally, cannot be regarded as a serious argumentation that can justify the destructive stand of the U.S. delegation at the Madrid forum. States with different social and political systems participate in the European process and its essence is, precisely, to ensure peace, security and mutually-advantageous cooperation to peoples of the participating countries despite such differences. No one believes that the United States' participation in the Madrid meeting means that it approves unconditionally of the home and foreign policy of other participants in the meeting. Likewise, the vigorous participation of the Soviet Union in the meeting and in the entire European process does not mean at all that it approves of the United States home and foreign policy. And this is not needed. Quite the contrary, the very Final Act of Helsinki outlaws any attempts to encroach on sovereignty of other participating countries, and interference in their internal affairs.

Thus, the references to the Polish events to which representatives of the U.S. Administration resort to justify the sabotaging of the work of the Madrid meeting were merely a pretext, moreover an absolutely untenable one, for preventing the successful conclusion of the meeting so as thus to exacerbate the atmosphere and ease the implementation of the plans to deploy new U.S. nuclear missile weapons in Western Europe and, while about it, to hamper the development of normal economic relations between Western Europe and socialist countries.

Reports coming of late from Washington show that the U.S. Administration remains on these dangerous and prospectless positions, is stubbornly conducting the line at undermining the European process.

The Soviet Union, other countries of the socialist community have an absolutely different approach to the Madrid meeting. Leonid Brezhnev in the recent months emphasized many times the Soviet Union's interest in the successful conclusion of the Madrid meeting, in reaching agreement on new steps to consolidate European security and cooperation, on the convocation of a conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe. There exists a not bad foundation for achieving this aim, the draft final document that was tabled in December last by delegations of neutral and non-aligned states.

A number of questions, naturally, have not yet been agreed upon. Among these questions is that on the parameters of the zone of the application of the confidence-building measures. As is known the Soviet Union proclaimed the readiness to spread the confidence-building measures to the entire European part of its territory on condition of the corresponding widening of the zone of the application of such measures by Western states. Such a solution of the question would be a useful step toward a wider application of this way of confidence building among states which is an important means that proved itself effective.

The balance of strategic interests reflected in the Final Act would thus be preserved and the principle of equality and equal security would be implemented. But NATO countries, above all the United States, have not responded to this proposal. They press for unilateral widening of confidence-building measures at the expense of the USSR territory. The United States's striving to achieve unilateral military advantages, to attain military supremacy over the Soviet Union is manifested in this too. This approach, naturally, does not offer favourable prospects for reaching agreement on this question.

A meeting of the Foreign Ministers Committee of the Warsaw Treaty Member Countries washeld in Moscow a few days ago. The ministers declared for speedy conclusion of the Madrid meeting through adopting a meaningful and balanced final document. The countries of the socialist community thus showed again their will and resolve to preserve and advance the European process which meets the vital interests of the peoples of all countries participating in it.

CONSTRUCTION OF MAIN GAS PIPELINE GOES FORWARD

CPSU CC Meeting

LD251746 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1400 GMT 25 Oct 82

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] A meeting of heads of a number of ministries and departments, party obkoms and party, administrative, economic, trade union and Komsomol organizations which are taking part in the construction of the Urengoy-Pomary-Uzhgorod main gas pipeline has been held at the CPSU Central Committee. The progress of implementation of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolutions and Comrade Brezhnev's instructions on measures to ensure the construction of the gas pipeline were examined.

Comrade Dolgikh, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, addressed the meeting.

The high political activity and labor enthusiasm of the workers evoked by the patriotic initiatives of a number of front-ranking collectives, who have responded to the U.S. Administration's discriminatory measures by adopting pledges to speed up construction of this gas pipeline, were noted.

The tasks of party, administrative and economic organs for the coming period of pipeline construction were discussed at the meeting, and measures were mapped out for further increasing the working efficiency of construction machinery and equipment and for improving labor organizations. Particular attention was paid to the need to raise the quality of construction and assembly work and the integrated commissioning of production and sociodomestic projects and the creation of the necessary conditions for the working people to work and rest with high productivity.

Taking part in the conference work were Comrade Dymshits, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; ministers and heads of CPSU Central Committee departments; secretaries of a number of kraykoms and gorkoms; Comrade Pastukhov, first secretary of the Komsomol Central Committee; officials of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers and of the Committee of People's Control, and other comrades.

Ineffective U.S. Campaign

LD241012 Moscow TASS in English 0954 GMT 24 Oct 82

[Text] Moscow October 24 TASS — The U.S. campaign of pressure on West European countries with a view to frustrating the implementation of the "gas-pipes" contract obviously won't work, Gennadiy Vasilyev writes in today's PRAVDA. The leaders of the companies concerned in almost all countries of Western Europe got the backing of their governments, the news analyst notes. Washington, having encountered so stout a resistance, has set about looking for a way out of the conflict with its allies.

According to press reports, Uncle Sam is prepared to hide the whip of "sanctions" against disobedient firms if the governments of respective countries undertake to toughen other measures of economic pressure on the Soviet Union.

The relaxation of international tension, the author emphasises, has struck deep roots in people's minds and in the practice of inter-state contacts. It proved so "tenacious" because it accords with the objective conditions of our times, with the aspirations of the peoples and with their growing will and striving to prevent a nuclear catastrophe.

"Antagonism over matters -- peace or war, mutually beneficial cooperation or mutually harmful and dangerous hostility -- is going on. It involves countries and parliaments, political parties and public organizations, and manifested itself in mass demonstrations by the participants in the anit-war, anti-nuclear movement in the streets of cities. Against detente are only 'dashing adventurers' who pursue their egoistic purposes which run counter to the interests of mankind. All sober-minded people on earth are on the side of detente."

Finnish Compressor Stations

LD222240 Helsinki Domestic Service in Finnish 1400 GMT 22 Oct 82

[Text] Finland will deliver seven new compressor station buildings with equipment for the Siberian gas pipeline in the Soviet Union. Osuuskunta Metex has concluded a contract worth almost 75 million Finnish marks with the Soviet Mashinoimport organization. The agreement is a continuation of the deal connected with the building of the gas pipeline, concluded by Metex a year ago.

RASHIDOV RECEIVES AAPSO PRESIDIUM MEMBERS

PM250811 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Oct 82 p 4

[TASS report: "For Peace and Good-Neighborliness"]

[Excerpts] Tashkent, 14 Oct -- Today the participants in the AAPSO Presidium session focused attention on the new Soviet peace initiatives. The forum rated highly Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's proposal that the leading organs of NATO and the Warsaw Pact make statements on the nonextension of the sphere of action of the alliances to Asia, Africa and Latin America.

The session participants were received by Sh.R. Rashidov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Uzbek CP Central Committee. At the meeting, which took place in an atmosphere of friendship and mutual understanding, Sh.R. Rashidov told the guests about the development of Uzbekistan's economy and culture in the integrated Soviet family and about Soviet people's sense of solidarity with the peoples struggling for peace, freedom and social progress.

'Nuri 'Abd ar-Razza, secretary general of AAPSO; (Alekshandri Karreya), head of the Guinea-Bissau delegation, and the writer Mirza Ibragimov, chairman of the Soviet Committee for Solidarity With Asian and African Countries, expressed gratitude for the hospitality and for the splendid conditions for the forum's fruitful work.

GROMYKO SEES TURKISH ENVOY, OUTGOING YAR ENVOY

LD251404 Moscow TASS in English 1314 GMT 25 Oct 82

[Text] Moscow October 25 TASS -- Andrey Gromyko, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, foreign minister of the USSR, received today Vahit Halefoglu, the ambassador of the Republic of Turkey, at the latter's request. They discusses questions of bilateral Soviet-Turkish relations and certain key international problems.

Andrey Gromyko and the ambassador of Turkey stressed the intention of their respective sides to continue efforts to further develop Soviet-Turkish relations.

On the same day Andrey Gromyko received Salah 'Ali al-Ashwal, the ambassador of the Yemeni Arab Republic in the USSR, at the end of his tour of duty in Moscow. They had a friendly conversation during which they discussed questions of the further development of bilateral relations in the political and other fields. Andrey Gromyko stated that the Soviet Union fully supports the struggle of the Arab peoples against Israel's aggression and for the establishment of a genuine peace in the Middle East. Salah 'Ali al-Ashwal expressed gratitude to the Soviet Union for its firm and consistent stand on Middle Eastern affairs. He highly appraised the principles of Middle East settlement set forth by Leonid Brezhnev in his speech on September 15.

FURTHER MATERIALS ON TALLINN IDEOLOGY PARLEY

Conference Proceedings 13 Oct

PM250921 Tallinn SOVETSKAYA ESTONIYA in Russian 14 Oct 82 p 1

[ETA report: "Improving Ideological Work"]

[Text] During the sessions of the eight sections the participants in the all-union scientific and practical conference "The Intensification of the Ideological Struggle in the World Arena and the Working People's Political Education" discussed a wide range of questions on the present situation on the ideological front and the intensification of working people's ideological and political education. The greetings message from Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, to the conference participants formed the basis for a multifaceted analysis of urgent tasks in ideological work.

"Over the 65 years of its existence Soviet power has seen many 'crusaders,' and it is well known how their crusades have ended. Certain of the justice of our cause and of the invincibility of the ideas of scientific socialism, which is confirmed by the entire course of historical development, we have waged and will continue to wage an uncompromising, attacking struggle against anticommunism and anti-Sovietism. We are in favor of the ideological dispute being conducted by means of arguments, not malicious insinuations and bellicose rhetoric, and of it not being accompanied by slander and falsification of the facts" -- those words were the starting point of all the speeches at the section sessions.

It was emphasized that a great role in the fruitful work of the sections was played by the meaningful report at the plenary session by K.V. Rusakov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, which made a profound analysis of the ideological struggle at the present stage, revealed the slanderous nature of bourgeois propaganda and set out specific tasks of party organizations' ideological work; and by the report by K.G. Vayno, first secretary of the Estonian Communist Party Central Committee, on the republic party organization's experience in the working people's ideological and political education.

Great attention was paid to enhancing the mobilizing role of the mass news media and oral political agitation.

The conference participants took part in the integrated republic political day and met with working people's collectives.

A concert by Estonian SSR master artists was held in the 'Estoniya' Theater in the evening.

Rusakov Activities 13 Oct

PM251017 Tallinn SOVETSKAYA ESTONIYA in Russian 14 Oct 82 p 1

[ETA report: "K.V. Rusakov's Stay in Estonian SSR"]

[Text] On 13 Octover K.V. Rusakov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, visited Tallinn's V. Klementi SHPO [sewn goods production association] where he familiarized himself with production and with working and living conditions in the collective and talked with the workers. He visited the collective of the S.M. Kirov showcase base fishing kolkhoz in Kharyuskiy Rayon. He was accompanied by K.G. Vayno, first secretary of the Estonian Communist Party Central Committee,

A meeting was also held between K.V. Rusakov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and members of the Estonian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo. K.G. Vayno, first secretary of the Estonian Communist Party Central Committee, gave a briefing on the state of the socialist economy, agriculture, science and culture in Soviet Estonia, on the struggle by the republic's working people to fulfill the historic decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and on the widespread socialist competition that has developed in the republic for a fitting greeting of the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR. Ye.M. Tyazhelnikov, chief of the CPSU Central Committee Propaganda Department, took part in the conversation.

In the evening Comrade K.V. Rusakov attended the concert by Estonian SSR master artists in the Estoniya Theater.

Other Participants' Activities

PM250957 Tallinn SOVETSKAYA ESTONIYA in Russian 14 Oct 82 p 1

[ETA report: "Integrated Political Day in Republic"]

[Text] Another political day was held in the republic 13 October. Within its framework leading party, soviet, trade union and Komsomol personnel and economic leaders met with labor collectives. There was detailed discussion of the peculiarities of the ideological struggle at the present stage, of the tasks that the 26th CPSU Congress brought to the fore of ideological work, and of the need to enhance Soviet people's political vigilance. It was stressed everywhere that imperialist circles' attempts to impede our progress are futile since the Soviet people are rallied closely around the Leninist Communist Party and its Central Committee, headed by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, and are fully determined to fulfill the tasks set by the 26th CPSU Congress.

Members and candidate members of the Estonian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo met with the working people of the republic's cities and villages. The participants in the all-union scientific and practical conference devoted to topical questions of the CPSU's ideological work, which is being held in Tallinn also met with labor collectives. Thus B. Stukalin, chairman of the USSR State Committee for Publishing Houses, Printing Plants and the Book Trade, addressed personnel of the republic's publishing houses, printing plants and book trade; A. Kuzmin, secretary of the Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee, addressed the collective of a radioelectronic equipment production association; V. Borisenkov, secretary of the Moscow CPSU Obkom, addressed the personnel of the Standard furniture science and production association in Tallinn; AUCCTU Secretary A. Subbotin addressed the personnel of the Baltiyskaya Manufaktura combine; T. Zhdanova, secretary of the Leningrad CPSU Gorkom met with the teachers of Tallinn's Morskovskiy Rayon; writer Yu. Kolesnikov met with the personnel of Tallinn's Talleks production association; Doctor of Art Studies Prof V. Baskakov met with the working people of the Ars combine, and Yu. Dergausov, secretary of the All-Union Komsomol Central Committee, met with the collective of the Estrybpom fish industry production association.

Other conference participants also addressed the republic's working people.

Vayno Address

PM221407 Tallinn SOVETSKAYA ESTONIYA in Russian 13 Oct 82 p 4

[ETA account of report delivered by K.G. Vayno, first secretary of the Estonian CP Central Committee, at 12 October session of Tallinn all-union scientific and practical conference on topical questions of the CPSU's ideological work: "The Estonian Party Organization's Experience in the Ideological and Political Education of Working People in Present-Day Conditions"]

[Text] Esteemed comrades!

The message of warm greetings sent by Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev to the conference participants clearly defines the tasks of ideological education work and stresses the importance of studying and developing its theoretical and practical aspects. A constant, solicitous, creative attitude toward the experience accumulated by local party by local party organizations and the interpretation and generalization of that experience -- of all that is offered, in Lenin's words -- by practical experience on the spot and that of science is a noteworthy tradition in our party. Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's greetings message is convincing new evidence of the great significance which the CPSU Central Committee, the Central Committee Politburo and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev personally attach to these most important questions. These instructions from Comrade Brezhnev are for all of us a detailed program of actions in further improving the working people's political education and raising the standard of all ideological and political work.

Comrade K.G. Vayno cordially thanked the party's Central Committee, the Central Committee Politburo and Leonid Ilich Brezhnev personally for their warm, heartfelt words and their good wishes for success and, on behalf of the Estonian CP Central Committee and the republic's government, warmly and cordially welcomed all the conference participants to the capital of Soviet Estonia and wished them fruitful work and great creative successes.

The speaker went on to note that heightened attention toward questions of the ideological struggle and the working people's political education is associated with the sharp increase in international tension and the exacerbation of the ideological struggle between the two world systems. As Comrade Ilich Brezhnev noted at the 26th CPSU Congress, this struggle "does not amount to a confrontation of ideas." The imperialists and their accomplices are making use of "a whole system of means intended to undermine the socialist world and disunite it." In these conditions special, increased demands are made on party organizations and the leadership of ideological work.

We must strive more persistently and consistently to further deepen the ideological and political content of propaganda and counterpropaganda and make them more effective and assertive and to step up the attentiveness of all party organizations toward this important area of activity. It is quite clear that in resolving these questions we cannot and must not rely only on our own experience and intuition. We must study and analyze more profoundly and comprehensively the processes taking place in the sphere of the ideological struggle, know how to define trends in their development and on this basis select and utilize the most effective means and methods of counterpropaganda work and make wider use of the experience of other party organizations and our friends in the socialist countries.

The republic party organization and the Estonian CP Central Committee constantly focus their attention on questions of ideological work and strive to introduce more profoundly into the practice of the working people's education a concrete approach based on the firm foundations of Marxist-Leninist theory, accurate knowledge of the situation and a considered plan of action. Here paramount significance is attached to considering the republic's peculiarities and specific features, as well as those of individual regions of the republic.

V.I. Lenin noted that in defining tasks and utilizing forms of political work among the masses it is necessary to proceed on the basis of real life with all its contradictions and to take account of the fact that a person is formed in specific historical conditions, while people's consciousness and their deeds and actions are determined by a multiplicity of social conditions and factors, both positive and negative.

As is well known, Estonia's working people struggled together with all Russia's peoples against the czarist autocarcy and took the most active part in the Great October Revolution and in the defense of the world's first state of workers and peasants. But because of objective factors Estonia itself was not fated to defend its revolutionary gains. A 20-year period of bourgeois rule began. From day to day the bourgeois republic's ruling circles poisoned the working people's consciousness with the venom of nationalism and kindled hostility toward the Russian people and hatred of the Soviet state. All spheres of life were oriented toward the West.

Ideological work must take account of that fact, as well as of the fact that Soviet power was restored in Estonia only 42 years ago and that after its first year of existence the republic was occupied for 3 years by fascist Germany. The ideological opponent today bases some calculations on the relative youth of Soviet power in Estonia and on the presence of people whose consciousness was for a long time subjected to deformation under the influence of bourgeois ideology.

It is well known that today, by various means, emigre organizations are trying to establish links with citizens of our republic. They publish printed material which is permeated through and through with the poison of hatred for our country.

Another peculiarity which must be mentioned today is the republic's geographical proximity to capitalist countries and hostile Western ideological centers. Imperialism's actions with respect to Soviet Estonia arise from its general strategic principles: "to rectify the error of history," as Reagan put it, and achieve the elimination of socialism and the restoration of capitalism.

In the present situation imperialist circles, above all the United States, are transforming the ideological struggle against the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries into psychological warfare. V.I. Lenin's words are more relevant than ever today: "When the bourgeoisie's ideological influence on the workers declines, is undermined and weakens, the bourgeois has always, everywhere resorted and WILL RESORT [words printed in boldface] to the most desperate lies and slander." Just such a situation has arisen in the world today, so it may be assumed that the tactics of political provocations will be of a long-term nature. This gives rise to the need to increase our political vigilance.

Comparatively recently some of us were complacently reasoning that time will tell, that our reality itself will educate people in the right direction, so that if someone fails to understand everything today and does something incorrectly, this is a temporary phenomenon and need cause no particular anxiety. Of course, as regards the influence of reality on people, this is generally correct. But life also shows that passivity, noninterference and neglect in people's political education have negative results. The 15th Estonian CP Central Committee plenum held in July 1979 analyzed in depth the state of ideological work in the republic and outlined concrete measures to improve matters in this important sector.

This applies above all to strengthening the comprehensive approach to the planning and coordination of activity by various organizations and institutions. To this end long-term, comprehensive plans have been elaborated for the Central Committee and local party committees in the sphere of ideological and political education work, defining special instructions and tasks for party organizations and ideological institutions and the means, forms and methods of resolving the tasks ahead.

Ideological work is multifaceted. But I would like to stress particularly one direction in this work which, in our view, is of exceptional importance -- the patriotic, international education of the population and the strengthening of friendship between the Soviet peoples.

Our republic is multinational. Representatives of 115 nationalities now live and work in it. Soviet people's lofty qualities of patriotism and internationalism have become the life stance of the vast majority of the republic's population.

At the same time the tremendous scale and increased complexity of communist building tasks, the deepening internationalization of Soviet society's life and the exacerbation of the ideological struggle make higher demands on the standard of party leadership of the process of the development of national relations and the patriotic and international education of the republic's population. This need is associated with the fact that bourgeois ideologists always gamble on nationalism.

Enemy propaganda zealously pushes the thesis of the "coming destruction" of the Estonian culture, nature and language. And this is done despite the hundreds and thousands of facts about the rapid development of Estonian national culture during the years of Soviet power. This might not be worth mentioning where it not for the fact that Western propaganda foists this theme on us so insistently. And these ideological subversions place the main emphasis on young people, who have not gained sufficient tempering in life and on a class basis.

Comrade K.G. Vayno stressed that the center of all work in the working people's international education has been shifted to the labor collective, the main cell, where all the party's instructions, tasks and slogans are implemented and turned into a material force. Here the most favorable conditions are being created for cultivating friendship between peoples and the Soviet person's sense of national [obshchenatsionalnyy] pride.

International and patriotic education is taking on new scope in connection with preparations for the 60th anniversary of the USSR's formation. But we are well aware that much still remains to be done.

Comrade K.G. Vayno went on to dwell on the organization of party study. He said that party organizations, fulfilling the CPSU Central Committee resolution "On Further Improving Party Study in the Light of the 26th CPSU Congress Decisions," have stepped up their attentiveness toward the all-round study of questions of the ideological struggle within the party study system. And this is having results. In recent years the number of Communists studying questions of internationalism, nationalities policy and questions of the ideological struggle in the party study system has nearly doubled.

Dwelling on the role of radio, television and the press in the system of political education of the population, the speaker said that a study of the radio and television audience has demonstrated the need to devote more attention to effective publicity for events in domestic and international life. All this is now being taken into account in drawing up republic programs for radio and television broadcasting.

Special program series on political themes are received well. Here Estonian television has accumulated some experience and has been preparing such programs constantly for more than 15 years.

An important place in the population's political education belongs to the republic press, publishing houses, documentary movies and agitation using visual aids. But our propaganda activities of this kind sometimes still lack sufficiently profound conclusions and generalizations, apt juxtapositions of the two worlds, conviction, cogent arguments and journalistic impact.

I would like to speak of the role and significance of oral propaganda. Its significance is increasing in present-day conditions.

The oral approach does not simply mean a general disclosure, but sincere, frank talks with people. In our view republic general political days meet these demands most fully. They have become an effective form of political education work and of strengthening the party's ties with the masses and have taken an important place in the whole system of ideological and political education.

On average approximately half the republic's working people significance is attached to the addresses by leadership workers in numerous labor collectives, shops, teams, livestock units, organizations is trade and consumer services, transport and communications, educational institutions, scientific research institutes and cultural institutions. Moreover, other forms of mass political work are also widespread: talks in the form of questions and answers, soirees devoted to a particular topic and others.

All the questions arising at a political day are generalized in the party's Central Committee, Gorkoms and Raykoms. On this basis concrete measures are elaborated and economic questions raised by the working people are resolved.

Of course, the participation of leaders in political days by no means replaces speeches by speakers, lecturers, political information workers and agitators and all categories of members of our large ideological aktiv.

It is well known that propaganda centers in bourgeous countries are making increasingly active use of religion against our state. In the main in our republic, as in the country as a whole, we are observing a departure from religion on the part of the working people. Religious rites are declining and the new, Soviet traditions and customs are gaining increasing popularity.

At the same time the church's influence on a section of the population has not yet been fully overcome. It is necessary to constantly improve and enrich the content of such well-proven forms of work as summer youth days, spring children's days, days for newborn children and days for remembering the dead.

These new customs, our own, Soviet customs, attract an increasing number of people. They have become a component of the socialist way of life.

Bourgeois propaganda gambles on weakening young people's class consciousness. Hostile propaganda tries to sow an apolitical approach among young people and thereby impose alien views and principles in the guise of "youth" views. All channels are used, including those which seem far removed from politics, such as fashion, music and sport.

Take fashion, for instance. Propagandist drawings and texts are widely printed on foreign consumer goods. T-shirts and sweatshirts depicting bourgeois state symbols and rock music idols and portraits of popular foreign singers and actors on bags and carrier bags have a quite definite ideological function and are far from harmless. The republic has now organized the production of tastefully executed badges on particular themes, polythene bags with colorful pictures and photographs of interesting places in the republic, sweaters, T-shirts and sweatshirts with sports symbols and names of cities in the republic, and so forth.

The West also brings great pressure to bear on young people through the sphere of mass musical culture. Light music, which is so popular among young people, is used to prepare the ground for acceptance of the bourgeois world's values. We must be more exacting as regards the repertoire of young people's groups and discotheques, specifically in relation to their ideological orientation and standard of performance. The republic regularly holds reviews of groups and discotheques, political song contests and festivals of music for young people and children.

In ideological and political work great significance is attached to the study of public opinion on the most important aspects of our life. In this respect much is gained from communists' critical observations at party meetings, particularly at present, in the course of the report and election campaign in party organizations.

Working people's letters to party and soviet organs and to the editorial offices of republic newspapers, television and radio are analyzed. In recent years, in classifying the stream of opinions, proposals, criticisms and comments, we have observed a significant increase in the proportion of letters touching on questions of partywide and statewide significance.

Comrade Vayno also dwelt on certain questions of giving wide publicity to the USSR's life abroad using the Estonian SSR as an example, strengthening friendship between peoples and explaining the Soviet Government's most important actions aimed at improving the international situation. In recent years the Estonian SSR has successfully represented our country's culture in Sweden, Belgium, France, Sri Lanka, Iceland, Norway, Portugal and Madagascar. The republic's capital maintains friendly ties with five of the world's cities. The Tallinn festivals in the sister cities of Kotka and Venice have become a good form of contact between working people.

Large-scale, important work in the working people's ideological and political education requires the improvement and broader utilization of the experience already accumulated and the creative introduction of new forms and methods of ideological work, the speaker stressed. Experience shows that ideological work needs a very concrete approach, militancy, assertiveness and clear arguments. We must constantly establish the values of socialism in people's consciousness and cultivate ideological staunchness, a class sense and the ability to assess bourgeois propaganda critically and resist it.

In conclusion, Comrade Vayno assured our party's Central Committee, its Politburo and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev personally that Communists and working people in the republic will do all they can to make a worthy contribution to strengthening our country's might and implement the historic 26th CPSU Congress decisions and to glorify with their labor our great motherland -- the USSR.

Patriotic Education Debate

PM201227 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 14 Oct 82 p 2

[Correspondent Col Yu. Teplov report: "Educating Patriots, Defenders of the Motherland"]

[Text] "The ideological struggle and the military-patriotic education of young people" -- this question was discussed at one of the sections [of the all-union ideological conference in Tallinn].

Bourgeois propaganda, ideological saboteurs and so-called sovietologists of various hues are attempting to disarm spiritually the builders and defenders of communism. They are also striving to strike a blow against the Leninist teaching on the defense of the socialist fatherland and to sow seeds of doubt regarding the Soviet Armed Forces' purpose and social mission and wish to distort military history. It is only natural that in these conditions the role of the military-patriotic education of young people is increasing considerably.

The parameters by which its effectiveness is measured are broad. One of the most important of them is rightly considered to be the degree of young people's readiness to serve in the armed forces and fulfill their patriotic duty.

What kind of tasks face those engaged in the noble work of military-patriotic education: This question was the subject of the report of the section leader, Lt Gen N. Smorigo, deputy chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate Propaganda and Agitation Directorate; of the coreports delivered by Maj Gen Ye. Makhov, first deputy chief Baltic Military District Political Directorate; V. Krivorotenko, deputy chief of a Komsomol Central Committee section; and Dr of Philosophical Sciences Prof Col N. Chaldynov; and also of the speeches of Maj Gen R. Diudmaa, military commissar of the Estonian SSR; Maj Gen V. Nazarov, first deputy chief USSR KGB Border Guard Troops Political Administration; A. Mamayev, chief of a USSR DOSAAF Central Committee administration; Major Generals I. Chpurniy and S. Tyushkevich; Colonels D. Budanov and A. Krupennikov and others.

Primarily it was stressed that it is necessary to persistently fashion in young people ardent love for the socialist fatherland and profound communist conviction and to do more to make them familiar with the Leninist ideological and theoretical heritage and teaching on the defense of the socialist fatherland. It is important to use examples and events of the present day to explain cogently the reality and growth of the danger of war and to educate young people in a spirit of high political vigilance.

Elucidation of our party's policy in the sphere of military building and familiarizing future servicemen with the special features of the modern stage of armed forces development must play a very important part in educational work, so that young people understand the nature of military service and the demands made on them.

We must seek to ensure, it was noted in the course of the discussion, that a young person's noble aspiration to come to know the romanticism of military service grows into a conscious need to join the ranks of the defenders of the country and the gains of socialism and to master military skill to perfection. This is no easy matter; it requires internal discipline and courage, spiritual and physical strength and real purposefulness.

The section participants spoke of the need to propagandize more broadly the revolutionary, combat and labor traditions of the CPSU, the Soviet people and the armed forces, to seek new forms for this propaganda and creatively develop the rich experience which already exists. Propagandization of the glorious combat traditions must be considerably stepped up in connection with the 40th anniversary of the Soviet forces' outstanding victories in the Great Patriotic War.

One avenue of military-patriotic work is to educate young people in the spirit of internationalism and indissoluble friendship and brotherhood among the peoples of the USSR. Propaganda workers and educators have rich opportunities to intensify this work in connection with preparations for the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR. An important part of this work is the strengthening of ties between labor and military collectives. We must take account of the fact that in recent years military collectives have become increasingly multinational. This cannot fail to leave a certain mark on the resolution of a number of practical questions. One of these is preparing young people to choose the officer's calling. R. Sernov, Belorussian SSR deputy education minister, cited instructive examples of the fostering of love for this calling in the republic's schools.

The section also discussed questions of stepping up the work to expose the reactionary nature and scientific untenability of anti-Soviet fabrications, to develop in young people intolerance toward bourgeois morality and to foster in them sentiments of collectivism, friendship, and comradeship and other high moral qualities, which are of great importance both for fashioning the personality of the citizen of a socialist country and for training the country's defenders.

It is only natural that the avenues we have mentioned do not cover by any means all the tasks of the military-political education of young people. Many of the sectors, forms and methods involved require further improvement. The keynote speaker and other speakers all stressed that even closer liaison and efficient coordination of the efforts of local party and Soviet organs and party organizations, army political organs, the Komsomol and trade unions, DOSAAF organizations and military commissariats, public and vocational and technical education organs and Znaniye society organizations are needed to improve the efficiency and quality of military-patriotic education.

A number of recommendations for further improving the quality and effectiveness of military-patriotic struggle in the world arena were elaborated in the course of the section's work.

Znaniye Aide's Comments

PM251135 Tallinn SOVETSKAYA ESTONIYA in Russian 14 Oct 82 p 2

[Interview with Deputy Chairman of All-Union Znaniye Society board and Tallinn ideological conference participant Yuriy Konstantinovich Fishevskiy by T. Opekina -- date and place not speicifed]

[Text] [Question] The victory of October was the main event of the 20th century and radically changed the course of all mankind's development. Following the road of October, the Soviet people have built a developed socialist society and have implemented an extremely profound revolution in their entire way of life. Soviet people are now preparing to celebrate the 60th anniversary of the USSR. Please tell us, Yuriy Konstantinovich, what kind of contribution the Znaniye Society is making to the preparations for the jubilee.

[Answer] Guided by the 26th CPSU Congress decisions and the CPSU Central Committee resolutions on ideological questions, the all-union Znaniye Society's organizations have recently stepped up the attention paid to propaganda of the problems of real socialism and of the Soviet way of life and to the struggle against bourgeois ideology.

The society's lecturers seek to comprehensively reveal the essence and the basic features of development into communism and the historical advantage and achievements of real socialism in solving extremely complex problems of social development. This direction is closely linked with propaganda of the Soviet socialist way of life. The following series of lectures are being delivered everywhere: "The Soviet Way of Life Is a Gain of Great October," "The 26th CPSU Congress on Strengthening the Material and Spiritual Foundations of the Socialist Way of Life," and "People's Way of Life and the Inculcation of Sensible Requirements."

Propaganda of the problems of internationalism and patriotism and of the friendship among the USSR's peoples and the strengthening and development in working people of a sense of Soviet patriotism and love for their socialist homeland occupy a important place in the activity of Znaniye Society organizations.

[Question] The increase in the intensity of the ideological struggle between socialism and capitalism under conditions of international tension lends particular urgency to the propaganda elaboration of the question of the former's historical superiority over the latter and to the problems of the socialist way of life. Lecturers have a substantial say here....

[Answer] The number of lectures on questions of the ideological struggle has increased considerably in recent years. All-union seminars have been held on "The Ideological Struggle Regarding Problems of Socialism." Lecture themes have been published and the library "Urgent Questions of the Contemporary Ideological Struggle" has been published to help lecturers. Lecture series critical of contemporary bourgeois ideology have been organized. The society's lecturers are extensively explaining the Peace Program for the Eighties formulated by the 26th CPSU Congress, the Soviet Union's new initiatives on military detente in Europe and the consolidation of peace and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's speeches on these questions and are exposing bourgeois propaganda's fantasies regarding questions of our state's foreign policy.

Work among young audiences has been stepped up. In the process the struggle against bourgeois ideology and manifestations of national narrowmindedness has begun to be more purposeful and attacking. The Znaniye Society organizations of the Ukraine, Georgia, Lithuania, Estonia and other republics have accumulated interesting experience in this regard. For instance, 800 lecture agencies on "Two Worlds, Two Ways of Life" and "Two Worlds, Two Kinds of Youth" and 600 youth clubs named for Ya. Galan are operating in Lvov Oblast.

Propaganda of the socialist way of life and of the historical advantages of developed socialism occupies a leading place in the activity of the Znaniye Publishing House.

[Question] It is well known what a great help the society's new subscription publication — the bulletin ARGUMENTY I FAKTY [ARGUMENTS AND FACTS] -- is in propaganda work....

[Answer] Propaganda of the advantages of real socialism and the Soviet way of life is reflected in rubrics in the bulletin such as "Advantages of Socialism," "The Soviet Way of Life," "For the Good of Man," "60 years of the USSR," "Rights and Freedoms in the USSR," "It Is Very Indicative" and "In the Language of Figures" and the replies to readers' questions.

The bulletin also goes in for the comparative presentation of material. Thus it has carried material on the leading positions of the Soviet economy and on social planning in the USSR and an item entitled "United States: Reduction in Funds for Social Programs"; articles entitled "USSR: Everything for the Good of Man" and "United States: Working People Tighten Their Belts," and others. A special issue of the bulletin has been devoted to demonstrating socialism's advantages over capitalism in the sphere of democracy. The switch to weekly publication of the bulletin as of 1 April 1982 is making it possible to cover a wider range of questions connected with the ideological struggle at the present stage. Special attention will continue to be paid to material exposing the nature of imperialism and its specific plagues: mass unemployment, the growth in exploitation of the working people, deprivation of rights for millions of people, corruption at all levels of the state apparatus, crime, drug addiction, raging racism and terrorism, and so forth. Items in the bulletin will show what lies behind Western propaganda cliches like the standard, quality and way of life.

[Question] Yuriy Konstantinovich, what tasks face the society's lecturers in the sphere of propaganda of the achievements of real socialism and the socialist way of life and the struggle against bourgeois ideology?

[Answer] It must be admitted that lecture propaganda is still not always conducted skillfully and clearly on these cardinal questions. The large-scale, impressive achievements of our party and the Soviet people in all avenues of social progress and everything that socialist reality gives to each person are not revealed vividly and profoundly enough.

Many lectures lack profundity and incisiveness in exposing hostile ideology. Primitivism and the mere proclamation of particular theses are common. Listeners' attention is not focused sharply enough on the need to resolutely combat certain survivals in our life.

Not enough theoretical and methodological help is given to lecturers speaking on these questions. True, we do have good experience of the work of standing seminars for lecturers on the problems of real socialism, the Soviet way of life and the criticism of bourgeois ideology -- in the Ukraine, a number of RSFSR oblasts and in certain other republics. But as yet this has not been disseminated everywhere. It is clear that propaganda of the socialist way of life, the exposure of imperialism and criticism of the capitalist way of life must be carried out on a broad front, by the combined efforts of lecturers on international affairs, historians, economists, philosophers, legal experts and representatives of the natural and technical sciences.

It is necessary to develop in every possible way forms of lecture propaganda such as sociopolitical youth clubs, roundtable discussions and other active forms and methods of influencing public opinion.

Special attention must be paid to questions of a differentiated approach toward the various categories and groups of listeners and fuller account must be taken of the interests and demands of different groups of the population.

Lecture work must be stepped up in labor collectives, in hostels, in remote population centers, in border regions, on ships sailing overseas, and among students, schoolchildren and rural young people; we must persistently instill in working people and young people a sense of patriotism and proletarian internationalism, high political consciousness, confidence, optimism, pride in our motherland, conviction of the rightness and invincibility of socialism and a readiness to defend the socialist gains.

Interview on Youth Education

PM251439 Tallinn SOVETSKAYA ESTONIYA in Russian 14 Oct 82 p 2

[Interview with Kaliningrad CPSU Obkom section chief and Tallinn ideological conference participant Mikhail Ivanovich Shapayev by G. Rozenshteyn; date and place not specified]

[Text] It is a very broad concept. It means a group of people who differ in terms of their place in society's life, ages and thus their tempering and degree of civic-mindedness and ideological maturity. Our party committees endeavor to take all this into account in their work with young people.

[Question] What are party committees' main efforts aimed at?

[Answer] In a nutshell, at improving the ideological and political tempering of young people. All young workers are involved in political studies. The best propagandists work within the Komsomol enlightenment system. Ninety percent of them are party members and have higher education. Party organizations are trying consistently to instill implacability toward hostile propaganda from an early age, when people are only preparing for independent life. Schools, colleges, tekhnikums and VUZes are a large arena for work. And it is very important to organize the good political briefing of schoolchildren and students and to provide them in a timely fashion with answers to those questions of the ideological struggle that should be understood today.

[Question] How is this work organized in schools?

[Answer] The best-trained teachers are entrusted with carrying out political briefing of pupils. Party committees give them constant theoretical and methodological help. Classes at party raykoms and gorkoms on questions of the economy and of domestic and foreign policy are held with the teachers each month. In the schools political briefings for the teachers are held twice a month and political days once a month. Other extracurricular forms of political briefing for pupils in the senior grades are also diverse. Lenin tests, circles, clubs and agitation shows promote the successful assimilation of political knowledge. One characteristic detail: Around 80 percent of pupils in the senior grades conduct political briefings each year. All this helps them to develop propaganda skills, to assess social processes correctly, from a class standpoint, and to vigorously counter immature and hostile rumors.

[Question] War veterans are some of the most respected people in every corner of our motherland. How are they extending the operation of their "battle reserve of memory"?

[Answer] Their help is invaluable. From their own example and that of their combat comrades they cogently demonstrate the tremendous role that Soviet people's patriotism, political tempering, love for the motherland and organization played in achieving the victory. They tell young people vital communist truths tried and tested by their own experience. There are more than 20,000 war veterans in the oblast. Many are attached to schools, colleges and tekhnikums. With the schoolchildren, they organize the work of the museums of combat glory that exist in every school. They take the children along the roads of the war and advise in the "summer lightning" and "eaglet" games.

Hero of the Soviet Union and former pilot P. Shemendyuk, who lost an arm at the front, lives in our oblast. The children listen with tremendous attention to his story of how, with A. Meresyev, he constructed Komsomolsk-na-Amure, studied in a flying club and served in the air force, and it makes an indelible impression. It is a lesson of courage and patriotism. Enterprise party organizations and assistance committees under military commissariats are now carrying out something like a survey of the veterans. They are finding out which of them participated in which decisive battle and victory in the Great Patriotic War, are helping them write memoirs and are organizing discussion of them.

[Question] I would like to learn in more detail about the friendly links between the servicemen of the Kaliningrad Garrison and young people.

[Answer] These links are diverse: the improvement of the study-material base for military preparation for holding paramilitary games, the organization of military sports camps, clubs and meetings, and so forth. The garrison servicemen are Young Pioneer leaders and leaders of Young Tankman," Young Border Guard and Young Radio Operator circles. Each summer 15 military sports camps at which up to 1,000 children make their first acquaintance with military matters are organized. The young sailors' club, where each year 500 children study naval maters, learn to swim, sail and handle a ship and make sea trips, is working interestingly. Their prime mentors are the officers and sailors of the Baltic Fleet.

[Question] How can the effectiveness of military-patriotic education work be measured?

[Answer] I think that young people's attitude toward the defense of their socialist homeland, toward the armed forces and toward service in the army can be regarded as the most important criterion of it. Young people from Kalinigrad Oblast are honorably performing difficult military service. There is a marked increase in young men's desire to link their destiny with the army or the navy for their whole lives. Each year 20 percent of secondary school graduates apply to study at military schools.

[Question] It is well known that Kalimin Oblast is a border oblast. How are young people involved in resolving the various tasks of protecting the state border?

[Answer] Indeed, around three-fourths of the oblast's total perimeter is border. In all the border cities and rayons patronage commissions whose attention covers every aspect of the border region's life operate in the party raykoms. This year alone a border troops week, rallies, meetings and joint soirees on the theme "the border is a school of courage" and "the whole people protect the USSR's border" and other events have been held. The volunteer people's militia detachments, motorized search groups, and detachments of young firends of the border guards are all a real force in the protection of the border. And they are a real school of political vigilance in which the border guards officer is the main teacher. This work is bearing real fruit. This shows the concern of the border regions' population and young people to protect the state border.

VALIDITY OF U.S. CITIZENS' RIGHTS QUESTIONED

LD260718 Moscow TASS in English 0710 GMT 26 Oct 82

["Dangerous Misconception" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow October 26 TASS -- The newspaper PRAVDA carries today an editorial article headlined "Dangerous Misconception". The article says:

A meeting called in a pseudo-scientific manner Conference on Questions of Democratisation of the Communist Countries was held in Washington the other day. The conference sponsored by the U.S. State Department was, to be more precise, discussing practical ways for launching a "crusade" against communism which was proclaimed by U.S. President Ronald Reagan.

The main speaker at the conference was U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz. He was addressing an audience of officials of the U.S. Department of State and other American departments, and a mixed crowd of renegades from socialist countries.

George Shultz was speaking in a high-flown manner on the intention of the USA to redouble its efforts aimed at developing democracy on an international scale, and alleged that the USA had made the spreading and defence of freedom the main objective of its foreign policy. At the same time the head of the U.S. diplomatic department allowed himself to heap up calumnies against the socialist countries.

In so doing Mr. Shultz said nothing, as a matter of course, either who vested the U.S. with the powers of a custodian of democracy, freedom and human rights or whether it had at least the moral right to claim that role.

Meanwhile, one cannot help asking such questions, the more so when such pharisical statements are made by the leaders of the country where democracy, freedom and human rights are trampled underfoot day after day and at every step.

Isn't an example of this democracy the fact that in the USA one can become the president, that is the "choice of the people", as the official American propaganda tries to picture it, by winning, let us say, a little over than a quarter of the votes of the American citizens having the right to vote?

Maybe an example of democracy is the fact that women in the USA, unlike most countries of the world, have no equal rights with men?

Or maybe the USA has put an end to racial discrimination... Aren't the recent events in Boston proof of that?

And, of course, one should consider a manifestation of the flowering of human rights in the USA the fact that every tenth American, capable of and wishing to work, is today deprived of the right to work -- instead he is granted the "right" to be jobless.

Isn't the fact that even in the capital of the state, two steps away from the White House, a person does not dare to appear in the street after dusk falls without risking to be killed, and indicator of the level of ensuring in the USA of men's paramount right -- the right to life?

Speaking of the fact that a single criterion should be used towards all countries on the issue of human rights, the U.S. secretary of state, apparently considers El Salvador a model in this respect, where as a result of "free elections" rigged up by the United States, a new dictator came to power, whom even the American ambassador to that country described as a "pathological killer"?

Nobody is, certainly, going to deny Mr. Shultz and his colleagues the right to enjoy the system existing in the USA and prefer the American way of life.

The point at issue is a different one — the attempts at forcing the same way of life on other peoples, crude interference in the home affairs of other states. This was precisely the aim of the assemblage sponsored by the U.S. State Department. It is precisely for what the U.S. secretary of state called in his speech at the assemblage -- as if there were no generally recognized norms of interstage relations, as if there were neither the U.N. Charter nor the Final Helsinki Act which explicitly prohibity interference of one state in the internal affairs of another.

Those who staged the above-said assemblage are, apparently, also ignorant of the fact that in establishing diplomatic relations between the USSR and the USA in 1933, the sides made mutual commitments, which, for that matter, was done on the initiative of the American side, to respect strictly the indisputable right of each side to build its life according to its wish and refrain from any interference in each other's internal affairs.

The U.S. secretary of state is not supposed either to be ignorant of, or forget about the existence of such commitments, which, for that matter, have long become a generally recognized international legal norm.

It would be a dangerous misconception, if they in Washington believe that international norms of conduct of the states exist only for others than rather for the USA. The cult of arrogant chauvinism and great-power ambitions clearly prevents the Washington politicians from looking at the things and events in the world more soberly, which is a pity.

U.S. 'PROPAGANDA,' FUNDING FOR WALESA CONDEMNED

LD252300 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1920 GMT 25 Oct 82

[From "The World Today" program presented by Viktor Mikheyev]

[Text] As the U.S. Information Agency, which is now called the USIA again, has announced, Charles Wick director of official Washington's main propaganda department, is making a tour of six African countries -- South Africa, Zimbabwe, Kenya, Nigeria, Zaire and Congo. The tour should be seen in the context of a sharp escalation of the unbridled psychological war which the Reagan administration is waging against the socialist and developing countries.

The U.S. press has reported that the South African regime was happy to offer its territory for the construction of powerful Voice of America relays and transmitters, and for U.S. stations sullying the ether of the African states with filthy fabrications which try in every way to whitewash Washington's militaristic course on the continent.

The USIA's cultural centers in a number of African countries engage in espionage against sovereign states. They also plan the carrying out of psychological diversions against the peoples of African countries.

The money of the U.S. special services is also used to pay and bribe counterrevolutionaries in Afghanistan and Poland. As the Polish GLOS SZCZECINSKI writes, for his 1.5 years as Solidarity chairman, Walesa earned, or received, $1 million. Solidarity figures themselves received rewards from the trade union's coffers, both in zloty and in dollars. For example, during a stay in France, Walesa received $120,000 from representatives of the U.S. trade unions. Bujak, another Solidarity figure, received DM120,000 while in West Germany. A considerable portion of the total foreign currency received by Solidarity figures was appropriated by them and is kept in Western banks. One of the channels for transferring dollars and other currency to counterrevolutionary forces in Poland was the KULTURA magazine, published in Paris by one Giedroyc. Perhaps the Solidary leaders will tell us what they received the West's money for, the Polish GLOS SZCZECINSKI paper stresses. As is known, the Solidarity leadership received in all several million dollars from Western countries.

Foreign, Domestic Policies

LD241140 Moscow in English to North America 0001 GMT 24 Oct 82

[Text] Now we follow with another in the series Moscow Viewpoint, contributed as usual by the leading political observer of Soviet radio and television, Valentin Zorin:

Looking through the American press I have come across a report that seemed highly significant. According to correspondents at the White House, President Reagan was about to speak on the radio on the issue of unemployment; at the very last moment he changed his mind and decided to speak about events taking place thousands of miles from the United States. In his speech Mr Reagan crudely attacked Poland and tried to present himself to the nation as a human rights champion. I'll say nothing here about the President's moral right to teach Polish leaders what they should do about the unions. President Reagan's repressions against the United States air traffic controllers union speak for themselves. Not will I repeat here that no country has any moral or legal right to teach parliament in another sovereign country what it should do and what laws it should pass.

I'd like to draw your attention to the other side of the matter. It is quite easy to understand why the President chose to devote his speech to the events in Poland rather than to the statistics indicating that unemployment in the United States has approached the Great Depression level. On the one hand, it is always easier to denounce someone else than to speak honestly about one's own mistakes and the troubles that they have caused.

On the other hand, the President obviously tried to switch the attention of millions of Americans from their own problems to the events that take place far away from America. Apparently these two considerations were taken into account by presidential speech writers. However, one very important thing escaped their attention, and this is what I want to draw your attention to.

By focusing on problems that are best dealt with by Poles in Warsaw and not Americans in Washington and obviously having nothing to say to the 15 million Americans out of work, the President showed his neglect for the fate and the rights of the American people. If it were otherwise, unemployment would top the list of the administration's priorities and the President wouldn't discuss other issues in his address to the nation. The main thing is, of course, not the President's move to change the subject of his speech all of a sudden. If you consider other statements by the administration concerning the economic problems facing the country you are bound to see that the main argument of the Republicans is: All right, the unemployment situation is indeed very bad, but we have done a lot to curb inflation haven't we?

Let's not consider in detail now whether inflation in the United States has indeed been curbed and if it will stay this way long. This should be discussed separately. But by using this argument at all the administration in fact admits that it is prepared to ignore the interests of 15 million people for the sake of certain economic gains. And what's more, it is a case of 15 million people now but nobody knows what the number of unemployed will be in the next 2 years. It may very well be that more people will be laid off.

Nobody, administration economics included, can guarantee now that unemployment has been checked or at least is about to be checked, that is why those in the United States who read about the trouble of their unemployed compatriots have seen and still go on thinking that they are safe and that a slower rate of inflation is a boon and blessing may still themselves bear the brunt of unemployment and the administration's policy of ignoring the interests of millions of Americans.

Indeed, inflation and a high cost of living are extremely negative phenomena, but one can hardly consider it acceptable to combat inflation by increasing unemployment and, indeed, the administration's policy with regard to these two issues seems firmly deadlocked.

It is unlikely that while planning measures to combat inflation the economy advisers of the Reagan administration didn't take into account that these measures will inevitably lead to greater unemployment. But a characteristic feature of this administration is that it's prepared to disregard the interests of millions of people. If the big corporations whom the administration serves consider it necessary, the Republican administration will resort to another series of measures that would lead to still greater unemployment.

Against this background the pronouncements on human rights issued from the White House now and then can only impress insufficiently informed or naive people. It would have been much better for everybody, and above all the American people themselves, if the White House concentrated on the problems at home.

CONSEQUENCES OF U.S. ECONOMIC POLICY ASSESSED

Shabayev Comment

LD251856 Moscow TASS in English 1536 GMT 25 Oct 82

[Text] Moscow October 25 TASS -- TASS political news analyst Boris Shabayev writes:

Difficult times set in for the Washington administration: It is time to account to the voters. And since the sorry state of the U.S. economy is now compared ever more often by the U.S. press itself, and quite justifiably, with the "Great Depression", the Washington administration has to resort to various gimmicks to justify its economic policy somehow.

The tenant of the White House has not kept apart from the effort. Making an address over the air to his compatriots, he assumed the tasks of exposing "big myths" about "Reagonomics" relying on "facts." First of all, the President attacked "myth number one" that the increase on military spending has become one of the main reasons for the huge deficits of the federal budget and other chronic ailments of the U.S. economy: wholesale unemployment, inflation, stagnation. He even asserted that allegedly the military spending in the USA is relatively reducing, while "non-defence" spending is swiftly growing.

Well, let us turn to facts: Fact number one is the record level of the U.S. military spending in the current financial year: The allocations to the Pentagon amount to 263 billion dollars which makes up over half of the world spending for military purposes. The Pentagon also accounts for two thirds of the increase of the state spending planned by the current administration for its entire term in power. As to the alleged increase of "non-defence" spending in the USA, THE NEW YORK TIMES published a thorough survey by specialists which says outright that over the past 20 years the United States has been holding the third place from the bottom for the correlation between government expenditures for the non-military needs and the gross national product. The survey covered 13 industrialized countries and the authors of the survey arrived at the conclusion that the bloating of the military spending is the main reason behind the economic ailments of the USA.

Facts can also illustrate how all this affects the ordinary American to whose common sense the President appeals. American Professor Boulding estimated that the build up of the national "military machine" leads to the decrease of the purchase power of an American family by 15-20 per cent. Prominent American economist Wassily Leontief, using ffacts, proved that eight billion dollars, if taken from the Pentagon and channeled for the needs of civilian branches, would increase the number of jobs by nearly 3 thousand. Pointing out that the U.S. economy is not only in the state of stagnation but is sliding downward, speaker of the House of Representatives of the U.S. Congress Thomas O'Neill stressed that the reduction of military allocations is one of the obligatory steps needed for its real invigoration.

Such are hard facts and they dispel myths.

Farmers' Plight

PM251423 [Editorial Report] Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian on 14 October in the Morning Edition publishes on page 5 a 1,500-word "Letter from Washington" by correspondent A. Palladin under the heading "Farmer in Despair." Palladin examines the plight of U.S. farmers, noting that despite favorable natural conditions U.S. agriculture is now experiencing a crisis. Among the causes of the crisis, according to Palladin, are soil erosion and, more importantly, market forces and decline in competitiveness.

He also states, "The embargo in grain exports imposed by the Carter administration cost the American farmer dearly. The White House's political adventurism, the magazine PLAIN TRUTH stresses, caused $11 billion worth of damage to U.S. agriculture. The consequences of this action 3 years ago are still felt today." Palladin goes on to state that the present administration is failing to cope with the problem and notes the particularly "grave plight" of black farmers and homesteaders.

Effect on Elections

PM250805 [Editorial Report] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 6 October publishes on page 4 a 1,600-word Washington dispatch by correspondent N. Kurdyumov under the heading "Recession Instead of Expected 'Miracle.'" Kurdyumov cites the fall in U.S. production in August, mounting unemployment and the "epidemic of bankruptcies" as evidence of a continuing U.S. economy crisis. He discussed the "fears and uncertainties" of U.S. business circles in connection with the federal budget deficit, despite which the administration has included "an enormous increase in expenditure" in the 1983 budget to "boost the arms race."

Going on to discuss the human cost of the crisis, Kurdyumov speaks of the Republican Party's "nervousness in connection with the fact that the socioeconomic situation in the country is its main touchstone in the coming November elections." Although the White House is trying to blame previous administrations for the recession, he concludes, it is "nonetheless essentially having to admit that the sharp increase in the unemployment rate is the result of its present course."

'Doomed To Fail'

PM251203 [Editorial Report] Moscow EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA in Russian No 41, October 1982, signed to press 4 October carries on page 21 a 2,000-word V. Kashin article entitled "Tax Burden." Kashin outlines increases in taxation in the United States and in tax evasion, which he links to the Reagan administration's economic policy. Kashin concludes that "state regulation of the capitalist economy" is of "little" help in combatting inflation and unemployment and that current U.S. economic policy is similarly doomed to fail.

NERVE GAS 'LEAKAGE' IN KENTUCKY REPORTED

LD230914 Moscow TASS in English 0846 GMT 23 Oct 82

[Text] New York October 23 TASS — Tass correspondent Vladimir Motovets reports:

By stockpiling chemical weapons in U.S. territory the Washington administration not only violates the Geneva Convention, but also exposes the lives of Americans to serious danger. This is shown once more by an accident which took place at one of the Pentagon's military bases near Richmond (Kentucky state). Cases of the death of cows belonging to a local farmer were registered in the area of the base several days ago. The veterinary surgeon who did the autopsy refused to say anything about what caused the death of cattle. But the next day the base commander urgently evacuated a part of its personnel and the local population. It was found out later these measures were taken becuse of a leakage of G-B, a highly toxic nerve gas, stockpiled near Richmond. About 140 missile warheads filled with lethal chemical substances, are kept there in the Pentagon's underground storages. 104 of them contain G-3.gas.

There is no doubt that it was the leakage of this gas that killed the cows although representatives of the Pentagon deny this. They only admit in reply to questions asked by local pressmen that instruments actually detected some gas in the air in the area around the base but that was allegedly a "mistake" because the instruments were "faulty". These clumsy attempts to hush the incident will hardly calm down the Kentucky public which have protested more than once against the storage of chemical weapons in their state. The possibility is not ruled out that if such an incident recurs it may take the lives of thousands of Americans, and not only cows. The base near Richmond is one of the many bases of the Pentagon in U.S. territory used for storing chemical weapons. The U.S. Administration has openly started preparations for chemical war of late. In the 1983 fiscal year alone it is planned to allocate over 800 million dollars for these purposes and at least seven more billion dollars for a period ending in 1987. At present the air bombs alone, filled with chemical substances and stored in U.S. territory, weigh a total of 150,000 tons.

PENTAGON PLANS 'LARGE-SCALE' MILITARY EXERCISES

LD222320 Moscow TASS in English 2104 GMT 22 Oct 82

[Text] Washington October 22 TASS -- The Reagan administration continues whipping up militaristic psychosis in the United States, stepping up war preparations. In line with this course the Pentagon announced that large-scale military exercises, codenamed Proud Sabre-82 are to be held on October 25-November 5. Tested in the course of exercises will be mobilisation of all arms of the service, and also means of their support, including logistical, medical, industrial, communication.

Federal civilian departments are planned to participate in exercises, apart from troops and representatives of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. The aim of this venture is allegedly to check readiness for an eventuality of war, but indeed to whip up war hysteria.

BRIEFS

MUSLIM LEADER'S VISIT -- The deputy chairman of the Spiritual Administration of the Muslims of Central Asia and Kazakhstan, Yusupkhan Shakirov, has departed for the United States as the representative of (?the Soviet peace supporters). During his stay in the United States he will confer with Americans and with the representatives of Muslim communities. In his talks, he will give information on the life of Muslims in the Soviet Union and on their participation in the struggle for peace and (?mutual cooperation among peoples). [Text] [Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 25 Oct 82 GF]

ILICHEV RETURNS TO BEIJING AFTER XIAN TOUR

OW251736 Hong Kong AFP in English 1722 GMT 25 Oct 82

[Excerpts] Beijing, Oct. 25 (AFP) -- Leonid Ilichev, Soviet negotiator in the talks here between China and the Soviet Union, has returned to Beijing after a brief provincial trip, reliable sources said here today.

The sources added that Mr Ilichev, vice-minister for foreign affairs, may be having informal contacts with Chinese officials before he returns home within the next few days following the conclusion last week of the first series of negotiations.

These negotiations, which marked the resumption of Sino-Soviet dialogue after a gap of almost three years, are due to resume in Moscow, most likely next month.

The negotiations between Moscow and Beijing have been conducted in secret. But Chinese leader Deng Xiaoping has said that they have not produced any concrete results, adding simply that such consultations were necessary.

The exact dates of Mr Ilichev's visit to Xian, a former imperialist capital, are not known.

U.S. FEARS IMPROVED SOVIET-CHINESE RELATIONS

OW251305 Moscow in Mandarin to China 1600 GMT 21 Oct 82

[(Kalin) commentary: "What Are the Imperialist Strategists Afraid Of?"]

[Text] Dear listeners: You all know that people of the big monopoly capitalist class are ruling the United States. For instance, President Reagan, Vice President Bush, Secretary of the Treasury Regan and secretaries of other departments are all billioniares. They all protect the big capitalists at home and the imperialist hegemonists abroad. It is therefore understandable why the United States and other capitalist countries were so delighted when Soviet-Chinese relations deteriorated and why they are so frightened now by the prospect of Soviet-Chinese relations possibly turning for the better. Whatever benefits the Soviet and Chinese people and conforms to the interests of world socialism runs counter to the interests and aims of the monopoly capitalists and imperialists.

Dear listeners, the history of your esteemed country convincingly shows that the imperialists have never been and can never be friends of socialism. Thus their stand in regard to China and their attitude toward Chinese-Soviet relations are fixed. In the eyes of the U.S. press, China is a huge market where investments can be made and cheap labor and rich natural resources are available. This is precisely what the United States longs for. The United States does not want to see a strong China, still less a strong socialist China. A strong socialist China which is part of a united socialist community would be an indestructible force. Therefore, as an FRG paper noted, Washington is greatly worried about a close Soviet-Chinese relationship. THE WASHINGTON TIMES also bluntly stated that the possibility of improved Soviet-Chinese relations is a nightmare which has troubled U.S. strategists and has prompted the White House to do all it can to obstruct Soviet-Chinese cooperation.

Thus our specific task is not to let the imperialists have their way. All those who believe the imperialist propaganda, who condone it and who believe and spread the slanderous allegation of Soviet aggression and of the nonexistent Soviet threat to China are [words indistinct] imperialists.

The ripe task of normalizing Soviet-Chinese relations conforms to the interests of the people of the USSR and China and world socialism. To achieve this objective, the USSR will use every ounce of its energy.

RPP: U.S., JAPAN ESPOUSE 'TWO-CHINAS' POLICY

OW251445 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Mandarin to China 1430 GMT 24 Oct 82

[Glebov commentary: "The U.S. and Japanese Imperialists' Attempt To Implement Their Two-Chinas Policy"]

[Text] The U.S. imperialists are still trying by hook or by crook to keep Taiwan under their control indefinitely. They custumarily regard Taiwan as their own unsinkable aircraft carrier. In practicing their notorious theory of two Chinas or that of one China and one Taiwan, the U.S. imperialists have gained the understanding and support of the Japanese imperialist clique. In this connection, station observer Glebov writes:

In the past, Japanese imperialism regarded Taiwan as a base for its invasion of China. General Giichi Tanaka, an advocate of Japanese militarism, said: If we want to conquer the world, we must first conquer China; if we want to conquer China, we must first conquer Taiwan.

With U.S. support, Japanese militarism is again on the rise. Indications are that the Japanese militarists plan to publicize General Tanaka's aforementioned view. Members of some Japanese organizations, in an article published in the Japanese press, said: We should attach greater importance to Taiwan and regard it as an independent political entity in order to increase Japan's influence on Taiwan. For example, in a recent article in SANKEI SHIMBUN, Sato, member of the Liberal Demcoratic Party and of the Diet, said: The countries of Japan and Taiwan should develop their friendship. SANKEI SHIMBUN, in another article, said: Taiwan has its own armed forces, territory and sovereignty. Therefore, Taiwan is an independent country.

But U.S. imperialism is now playing an important role in practicing the two-Chinas theory. The Kuomintang bandit gang in Taiwan is under U.S. imperialism's protection. Although Japanese imperialism is hatching a long-term, far-reaching scheme with regard to Taiwan, it is only an assistant of U.S. imperialism in this regard.

Figuratively speaking, in recent years the U.S. imperialists ahve tried to kill two birds with one stone. On the one hand, they make eyes at China and attempt to use China as a trump card against the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. On the other, they attempt to control Taiwan, which should unconditionally belong to China. Recognition of this fact was one of the conditions for normalizing Sino-U.S. relations.

However, the White House is now resorting to various political tactics on the Taiwan question. In doing so, it aims to obstruct the reunification of Taiwan with China by any means. For example, Washington is bargaining with China over U.S. supply of weapons to the Kuomintang bandit gang. In the Sino-U.S. communique made public on 17 August, the U.S. side vaguely promised to reduce the volume of weapons exported to Taiwan. The U.S. imperialists said this was a big concession to China, a favor. Some people in the United States even criticized President Reagan for making such a concession. THE NEW YORK TIMES on 18 October carried an article to that effect which said: Reagan made a most serious foreign policy mistake by agreeing to reduce the volume of weapons exported to Taiwan.

However, Reagan and his administration have not made any concessions on the Taiwan question. For example, Reagan said: I have made no concessions, and nothing has changed. We will continue to arm Taiwan. I undertake the obligations prescribed in the Taiwan Relations Act, and I will abide by this law.

Obviously, all the clamor about what weapons and how many should be sold to Taiwan is designed to achieve a practical purpose. This is the impression one gets of the imperialists' efforts on the Taiwan question.

Dear listeners, the crux of the matter is that Taiwan should be returned to its legal owner, the PRC, to eliminate the abnormal situation in which the United States regards China's Taiwan as its unsinkable aircraft carrier.

RESTORED RELATIONS RESULT OF PCF VISIT TO CHINA

LD251752 Moscow TASS in English 1650 GMT 25 Oct 82

[Text] Beijing October 25 TASS -- A delegation of the French Communist Party [PCF], led by the party General Secretary Georges Marchais, ended its visit to Beijing. The consent to officially restore relations between both parties, interrupted in 1965, was expressed in the course of the negotiations between him and the General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China Hu Yaobang.

Reports on negotiations point to similarity and divergence in the stands of the French Communist Party and the Communist Party of China on questions discussed.

The delegation of the French Communist Party made a tour of China.

PRC AMBASSADOR ATTENDS USSR PHOTO EXHIBITION

OW252153 Moscow in Mandarin to China 1600 GMT 25 Oct 82

[Text] A photo exhibition marking the 25th anniversary of the Soviet-Chinese Friendship Society opened ceremoniously on 25 October at the House of Friendship of Peoples in Moscow. The photo exhibition is sponsored by the Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries. The photos on display are about the arduous and persistent efforts made by the Soviet-Chinese Friendship Society to strengthen and develop Soviet-Chinese relations. Professor Krivtsov, vice chairman of the Central Council of the Soviet-Chinese Friendship Society and deputy director of the Far East Institute of the Soviet Academy of Sciences, addressed the opening ceremony of the exhibition. Present at the ceremony were leaders of the Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries; leaders and activists of the Soviet-Chinese Friendship Society; and staff members of the Chinese Embassy in Moscow headed by Yang Shouzheng, Chinese ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the Soviet Union.

HISTORY, SCOPE OF JAPAN-U.S. TIES EXAMINED

Ovchinnikov Commentary

LD230706 Moscow TASS in English 0636 GMT 23 Oct 82

["Asia's Gendarme?" — TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow October 23 TASS — The Asian neighbours of Japan are very much concerned by its changed role within the framework of the so-called "Security Treaty" with the United States, Vsevolod Ovchinnikov writes in PRAVDA today. As is known, this treaty, under which the U.S. Armed Forces remain stationed on Japanese soil, has let American imperialism use Japan as a rear in the wars it waged first against the Korean and then Vietnamese peoples, the commentary says.

The question of the sphere of operation of the "Security Treaty" has been the subject of political speculations more than once. Formally this sphere is limited to the "Far East" which was originally interpreted as "Japan, the waters around it, as well as South Korea and Taiwan." But during the years of American intervention in Indochina attempts were made to present the sphere of operation of this treaty as one extending up to Southeast Asia. Such an interpretation was then needed to justify American combat operations directly from bases in Japan.

Now there is talk again of a "broader interpretation" of the treaty, but at a different stage of American-Japanese military cooperation, the commentary says. In connection with the transfer of a part of the combat means of the U.S. Seventh Fleet from the Pacific to the Indian Ocean, some of its functions in the vast zone to the west of Guam Island and to the north of the Philippines have been delegated to the Japanese naval forces. Washington and Tokyo agreed to start practical preparations for joint combat operations to patrol airspace and the seas up to a thousand miles from the Japanese shores.

"It is becoming increasingly clear to the peoples of Asian countries that Japanese militarism is not an abstract notion. They know from their own historical experience that they are the first to be placed in jeopardy as a result of the conversion of Japan into a military power."

RPP Series

OW240821 [Editorial Report] Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Mandarian to Southeast Asia at 1000 GMT on 23 October carried the following announcement:

"Beginning on Monday, 25 October, we will broadcast a series of talks under the general title 'The Washington-Tokyo Antipeace Alliance.'" The talks will be aired three times a week: Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

"Current events have prompted us to (?study) the history of military and political ties between Japan and the United States since World War II — for example, the growing militarist tendency in Japan, the turning of the so-called Self-Defense Force into regular armed forces for the purpose of carrying out offensive military tasks, and so forth. As is known to all, this is all taking place under pressure from, and with the active assistance of Washington.

"In the 'Washington-Tokyo Antipeace Alliance' series, we will explain that Japan-U.S. military ties have been from the very beginning a threat to peace and security in the Asian-Pacific region, because they are a component of U.S. imperialist strategy.

"We think that as far as our listeners in Asian countries, especially the countries which were under Japanese occupation during World War II, are concerned, this is not a question that can be dismissed as being of no significance."

Joint Exercises

LD240414 Moscow World Service in English 1400 GMT 23 Oct 82

[Text] The air forces of the United States and Japan have been engaged in exercises on the Japanese island of Hokkaido for several days. Here is a commentary by Vladimir Korolev:

Military exercises involving other services of the two countries have been staged lately within the area of the Japanese islands as military cooperation between the United States and Japan grows stronger. Under pressure from Washington, the Japanese governing circles are building up the country's military potential in violation of the Constitution, which proclaims the renunciation of war and armaments. At the moment Japan's Army is one of the strongest in Asia. Military spending continues to grow and will reach $63 billion over the next 5 years. The Japanese Government's move to arm some services with cruise missiles signifies a qualitatively new stage in Tokyo's rearmament program. Cruise missiles are an offensive and nuclear capable weapon. Against whom is this offensive weapon to be turned?

Washington has been involving Japan into its expansionist policies in a bid to change the balance of forces in the Far East in its favor and jeopardize the Soviet Union's security. But this is not its only goal. The main goal of the military-strategic alliance of the United States and Japan is to impose their will on the peaceable nations in Asia. The peoples of Southeast Asia are especially aware of this because they still remember the suffering inflicted on them by the Japanese Army during the Second World War. The stepping up of militaristic activities in Japan is causing justified concern there. During their recent visit to Washington, the Indonesian President Suharto and President Marcos of the Philippines expressed profound concern at the Japanese-United States plans to extend the sphere of action of the Japanese Army to 1,000 miles off Japan's shores. The newspapers in Jakarta and Manila pointed out that Japan's combat aircraft and warships would soon be cruising in the immediate vicinity of many countries in Southeast and South Asia. The ASEAN press has also described the militarization of Japan as a growing threat.

Certain circles in Japan, it seems, feel that by following in Washington's wake they can realize their aspirations. The plans of Pentagon strategists and their partners in Tokyo are causing concern among the public in many countries, including Japan.

ANTIWAR RALLIES MARK DISARMAMENT WEEK IN JAPAN

OW231235 Moscow in Japanese to Japan 1200 GMT 22 Oct 82

[Text] Antiwar Action Day was observed in Japan on Thursday [21 October] in connection with the UN Disarmament Week program beginning on 24 October. Our Tokyo correspondent Igor Vykhukhalev reports as follows:

Slogans for the day were: Scrap the Japan-U.S. Security Treaty, remove military bases! We demand a total ban on nuclear weapons and their dismantling! We oppose the deployment to Japan of F-16 fighter-bombers and cruise missiles! Don't turn Japan into a nuclear weapons firing range!

Mass antiwar rallies were held under these slogans in many Japanese cities on the evening of 21 October. Two central rallies were held in Tokyo. Approximately 60,000 people took part in the Tokyo rallies which were sponsored by the Communist Party, the Socialist Party and the General Council of Trade Unions, demanding an end to Japan-U.S. joint military exercises which have become a routine event, and removal of all U.S. military bases in Japan, particularly those where nuclear weapons are stored.

The participants in the Tokyo rallies strongly condemned government policies of continuing a military buildup at the expense of welfare programs and the people's living standard.

They adopted resolutions expressing their firm resolve to fight on even more positively against Japan's militarization, against turning Japan into a stronghold of the U.S. nuclear strategy, against a revision of the Consititution dedicated to peace, and for the government's strict observance of the three nonnuclear principles.

A huge rally in Osaka is scheduled for Sunday with an expected attendance of 500,000. It will give a fresh impetus to the Japanese working people's movements for peace and a ban on nuclear weapons. The Osaka rally will mark the beginning of the UN Disarmament Week in Japan.

JAPANESE GROUPS URGE MORE TRADE WITH USSR

OW221055 Moscow in Japanese to Japan 1200 GMT 21 Oct 82

[Text] The executive secretary of the liaison office of the five Japan-USSR friendship organizations, of which many notable social activists in Japan and Diet members of various political parties -- including the ruling Liberal Democratic Party -- are members, has presented a letter to the government calling for development of Japan-USSR trade. In this connection, the Radio Moscow correspondent in Tokyo reports as follows:

The letter reads in part: There are mounting feelings of protest, not only in West Europe but also in the United States, against economic sanctions against the Soviet Union. At this juncture the Japanese Government should reconsider these sanctions from an independent point of view. The world is now in a state of military and economic crisis. This makes it all the more desirable to develop Japan-USSR trade and thus promote the relaxation of tension. Needless to say, Japan and the Soviet Union are complementary trade partners. (?It is regrettable) that the rate of growth in Japan-USSR trade falls far behind the growth in trade between the Soviet Union and European countries. Given slackening exports, the declaration of a fiscal state of emergency, and ever-increasing bankrupticies and unemployment, it is an urgent task for Japan to expand its trade with the Soviet Union. Trade expansion will not only solve all these problems but also contribute to strengthening Japan's security and ensuring a lasting peace.

The letter then asks the Japanese Government to quickly revoke anti-Soviet sanctions and conclude a long-term trade agreement, as European countries have done, so that economic cooperation between Japan and the Soviet Union can be actively promoted. To facilitate business transactions, the letter recommends that Dalingtorg and the USSR Chamber of Commerce set up missions in Japan and that the Soviet trade mission set up a branch in Osaka.

The letter concludes by urging that the Japanese Government firmly reject: 1) U.S. pressure -- which borders on interference in Japan's internal affairs -- to implement U.S.-proposed sanctions; 2) the U.S. ban on exports to the Soviet Union of machinery and equipment built under U.S. license; and 3) the requirement for Japanese firms to file reports with the U.S. Department of Commerce showing figures of such machinery and equipment exported to the Soviet Union.

IZVESTIYA: U.S. INTERFERING IN AFGHANISTAN

PM250925 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 16 Oct 82 Morning Edition p 5

[F. Konopikhan "Notes": "Flagrant Interference"]

[Excerpts] It has long been proven that the United States is the instigator and organizer of the undeclared war against the DRA. It is Washington which finances, trains and arms the killers who make bandit attacks on representatives of people's power, activists and all who support the revolutionary transformations in the country. U.S. official representatives have long had direct links with the ringleaders of anti-Afghan gangs, who have openly praised Washington's generosity.

U.S. imperialism actively utilizes certain reactionary Near and Middle East regimes in the organization of aggressive actions against the Afghan people. The lead here is played by Pakistan, whose territory houses about 80 bases and camps where terrorist gangs are thrown together and trained. A considerable part of U.S. military and economic assistance to Islamabad -- $3.2 billion in the next 5 years -- goes to financing them. In August 1981 the Reagan administration ordered a substantial increase in military supplies to the Afghan bandits.

Washington's hypocrites waste many words trying to convince the world public of their desire to achieve a settlement of that region's existing problems. In fact, however, they are striving to escalate tension. New evidence of this is provided by a recent resolution on Afghanistan submitted jointly to the Senate and the House of Representatives. The resolution clearly indicates the need for the U.S. Administration to assist the Afghan bandits. This is not the first resolution of this kind, but unlike its predecessors it is more frank. It is essentially a question of expanding interference in the internal affairs of a sovereign country with which the United States maintains diplomatic relations and of committing new military provocations against a UN member-state. The U.S. ruling circles have again shown that they are not interested in a peaceful solution of the problems and are ready for their own interests' sake to threaten stability, peace and calm in this region of the globe.

Washington's new provocation is above all a reaction to the success of the social transformations being conducted in the country and to the defeat of the counterrevolutionary rabble. As the population feels the beneficial effect of the reforms carried out under PDPA leadership and the prestige of people's power increases, so the counterrevolutionary gangs' base for subversive activity shrinks. The terrorists are increasingly frequently meeting a well-organized rebuff from self-defense detachments not just in the cities but also in many villages. Hundreds of families tricked or threatened into going to foreign lands are returning home. Sensing the irreversibility of the social processes occurring in Afghanistan, the forces of imperialism and reaction are trying to encourage their henchmen and are calling on them to step up their counterrevolutionary activity. In this respect they are gambling on an increasingly wide scale on mercentaries prepared for 30 pieces of silver to stain their hands with the blood of women, children and old men.

The world public is increasingly being convinced of just who bears the main responsibility for the interference in the Afghan people's affairs. Representatives of the most diverse strata and organizations are unmasking the U.S. crimes against Afghanistan. But this does not stop Washington's leaders. They are again trying to kick up a propaganda ballyhoo over Afghanistan in the hope of somehow diverting international public attention from the United States' responsibility for its Israeli ally's aggressive invasion of Lebanon.

The DRA Government and people have resolutely condemned the U.S. ruling circles' provocative new action and rated it as yet another adventurist step providing evidence of U.S. imperialism's interference in Afghanistan's internal affairs. They express their firm resolve to continue the struggle for the total elimination of counterrevolution.

VIETNAMESE COMMENT ON TRAINING IN USSR

LD251648 Moscow TASS in English 1614 GMT 25 Oct 82

[Text] Ashkhabad October 25 TASS -- The first group of Vietnamese who arrived in Turkmenia's capital, Ashkhabad, last summer, to learn building trades at the training complex of the Ministry of Construction, passed exams and started work today. Among the group of Vietnamese are the 22 year olds To Thi and Nguyen Thi Tho, the participants in the liberation war against the U.S. imperialists. The girls are pleased with their training and their stay in the land of soviets.

"The ability to use in practice in construction the skills we have obtained will come in handy in our native land where a large work is now conducted for socialist industrialization of the country", said Nguyen The Hong, the deputy head of the group of Vietnamese citizens. "There were not so many industrial enterprises in our country and those that existed were destroyed by U.S. bombings. We are now restoring all that has been destroyed and building new plants and factories developing new branches of the economy. We are grateful to the Soviet people, to the CPSU for assistance and support that they are lavishly giving to the cause of socialist industrialization of our motherland."

About 200 young people from the Socialist Republic of Vietnam undergo vocational training in Turkmenia. They are taught by experienced builders, innovators in production.

Nguyen Van Shi, who used to be a general worker, decided to become a welder. "I have long been dreaming to visit the USSR, to learn to speak Russian, Lenin's language, the language of friendship among nations, to see with my own eyes the achievements of socialism", said Nguyen Van Shi." "And my dream came true. I arrived in the Soviet Union. I like everything here: nature, people, the studies, my future profession. I try to do my best to live up to the expectations of my teachers and I hope to become a good builder."

U.S. PLANS FOR MICRONESIA AIR BASE DESCRIBED

LD251524 Moscow TASS in English 1427 GMT 25 Oct 82

[Text] Moscow October 25 TASS -- TASS commentator Sergey Kulik writes:

The Pentagon is making plans for turning the Micronesian Republic of Palau into an unsinkable aircraft-carrier. It wants to establish on the strategic Pacific island of Palau a big American air base, installations for servicing nuclear submarines and a centre for the Rapid Deployment Force. Like Diego Garcia atoll which has been made the Pentagon's main strike first in the Indian Ocean, military installations on the western coast of the USA will be linked with the biggest American military bases in foreign territories, among them Subic Bay in the Philippines.

As is said by the American magazine PROGRESSIVE, the American Administration, hatching new aggressive plans against the peoples of the Far East and Southeast Asia, believes that military bases in Micronesia will make it easier for Washington to keep its guns leveled at the Pacific coast of peace-loving Asian states.

After Palau, together with a number of other Micronesian islands, was made a trust territory of the USA in 1947, Washington has been systematically increasing its military presence there. When the term of trusteeship expired, Washington -- after negotiations in the course of 13 years -- imposed on the republic a status which not only keeps it dependent but also enables the USA to extend considerably (?its presence) in the region. Under this status the USA may use Palau island not only as a military base but also as a site for storing nuclear, chemical and bacteriological weapons, as well as for testing such weapons.

The Pentagon has already set off 70 nuclear test explosions on the neighbouring Marshall Islands. Beginning with 1961 the USA has been regularly firing missiles from its territory into the lagoon of Kwajalein Island. At present American strategists are planning to use this island for test-firing the latest MX intercontinental ballistic missiles which are marked as first-strike weapons in the Pentagon's aggressive plans. As a result of the implementation of these criminal plans Micronesians were driven away more than once from their lands and moved to islands absolutely unfit for life.

At present Washington is preparing a similar fate for 15,000 inhabitants of Palau. This is being done in violation of the Constitution of the republic which bans nuclear tests and deployment of nuclear weapons in the island and in coastal waters, and in violation of the UN Charter and the committments assumed by the USA under the Agreement on Trusteeship. Instead of promoting peace and international security in this part of the Pacific, the United States takes actions which seriously jeopardize security in Micronesia as well as in neighbouring countries of Asia and the Oceania.

AUSTRALIA SEEN 'BOGGED DOWN' IN PENTAGON PLANS

LD250824 Moscow TASS in English 0725 GMT 25 Oct 82

["Following in the Pentagon's wake" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow October 25 TASS -- "Australia is being bogged down ever deeper in the Pentagon's quagmire," Oleg Skalkin writes in PRAVDA, commenting on the announcement of Defence Minister Sinclair of the consent of the Australian Government to an increase in the missions of U.S. strategic bombers over the country's territory and the extended range of these flights. From now on the "flying fortresses" based on the Guam Island will be able to practise bomb runs not only in the Queensland State, as before, but also over the Northern Territory and west Australia.

"It is perfectly obvious that the extension of the range of actions of strategic missile carriers is aimed at the Indian Ocean, control over which is being sought by the U.S. brass, relying on the unconditional compliance of the ruling circles of Australia, Washington's minor partner in the ANZUS bloc."

The author points out that another, no less significant step, has been taken. At present a visit to Australia is being paid by Lieutenant-General James Hartinger, commander of the U.S. Space Command, set up by President Reagan with a view to militarizing outer space. At present Australia is being involved in these plans as it pays host to a number of major U.S. facilities intended to ensure military uses of outer space.

"Another flare-up of the 'Soviet threat' ballyhooed in the press during the past few days has obviously been triggered by the pro-American lobby in Canberra," the article says. "But these propaganda manoeuvres are unable to conceal the meaning of the decisions which are being imposed on the Australians. These decisions are dangerous to the cause of peace and security in that part of the world, in particular, to the interests of Australia itself."

DOWNGRADING OF TRADE WITH POLAND VIEWED

'Blatant Hypocrisy'

LD252200 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 2108 GMT 25 Oct 82

[Text] Washington, 25 Oct (TASS) — TASS correspondent Nikolay Pakhomov reports:

The White House announced today that President Ronald Reagan has decided to withdraw indefinitely Poland's most-favored-nation status and will sign a declaration to this effect in the near future. According to a White House spokesman this will serve as a "real means of expressing Washington's deep dissatisfaction" over the recent adoption by the Polish Sejm of the law on trade unions. In other words, the American President is arrogating to himself the "right" to dictate to the supreme legislative body of an independent state what laws it should or should not adopt.

The reasons for the White House chief's dissatisfaction are obvious. The law adopted by the Polish Sejm is the latest measure directed toward normalizing the situation in the country, at blocking the intrigues of counterrevolution which are inspired and materially supported by the West, including the United States.

The U.S. President, under whose administration the offensive against the vital rights and freedoms of American citizens has sharply intensified, is putting himself forward as some kind of "champion of human rights" in Poland, shedding crocodile tears over the fate of the interned antisocialist elements and ringleaders of Solidarity in Poland. The White House boss, on whose conscience rests the destruction of the air traffic controllers' union, which acted in defense of its own economic rights, is lecturing other countries on what the trade union movement should be. A millionaire, the head of an administration of millionaires, pursuing an anti-people's policy in his own country, is endeavoring to present himself as the "defender of the interests of the working people" in Poland. Is this not an example of blatant hypocrisy by the present Washington administration, which is frustrated and annoyed at the failure of attempts to undermine the existing state and political system in Poland and to tear that country away from the socialist community?

Reagan's decision shows once again that the U.S. Government is continuing to use the leverage of trade for pressure on sovereign states and for interference in their internal affairs. The official White House spokesman, who stated that the step being taken by the President serves "as a means of keeping up pressure" on the Polish authorities, did not even consider it necessary to conceal this. It is not superfluous to recall that the efforts the White House has undertaken on more than one occasion to use trade to conduct a policy of diktat against the countries of socialism have not only never brought the United States the desired results, but have also caused it big material losses and have spoiled relations between Washington and the allies. As regards Poland, whose trade with the United States has already been almost totally eliminated, it relies primarily not by any means on U.S. "benefactors", but on the fraternal aid of the socialist states.

Before the White House announcement of Reagan's decision, the President arranged a meeting with leaders of the Polish emigre rabble who have entrenched themselves in the United States, at which the "situation in Poland" and the U.S. Government's stand on that country were discussed. Observers assessed this meeting as another White House pre-election maneuver with the aim of attracting votes from Polish immigrants to the side of Republican candidates.

Kobysh Commentary

PM251045 Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 13 Oct 82 p 9

[Vitaliy Kobysh commentary: "Primitive Anticommunism"]

[Text] Last Saturday, the day after the publication in the United States, in the manner of a war communique, of figures on the latest increase in unemployment, which has now reached 11.3 million (according to labor union figures it is 14-15 million, in fact), President R. Reagan made a speech.

Did he tell Americans about the state of the country's economy? Did he give the unemployed, capitalist society's outcasts, of whom, in the United States, only 1/3 get niggardly relief, any hope at all of better times? Or did he explained how his generous, devil-may-care election promises are to be interpreted?

No, in his grand radio address to the American people the U.S. President did not even allude to these things. He talked about...Poland.

You may think that the people in Washington are out of their minds or are simply scoffing at people and their common sense. Scoffing, certainly, but they are not out of their minds. The U.S. President's broadcast was exactly as intended, it was the result of cold, cynical calculation. Here is what a CBS correspondent reported in this connection: "Following the report that unemployment in the United States has exceeded 10 percent, a White House spokesman said, the administration welcomes any opportunity to talk about anything except the economy."

As we can see, some people in the White House itself were somehow not quite themselves. But, to all appearances, nothing bothers the White House head. He devoted his radio speech, full of Hollywood sorrow and anger, to the Polish Sejm's adoption of the trade union law to which R. Reagan has taken great exception.

The millionaire, who heads an all-millionaire government which serves multimillionaires, set about telling the government of the sovereign socialist Polish state what kind of trade unions it should have. He is the one who personally led the punitive operation as a result of which the U.S. air traffic controllers' union, which had the nerve to demand better working conditions, was literally torn apart. He is the one who is presiding over the obsequies for civil freedoms in the United States -- not just the basic freedom to work, but many others as well. For example, the freedom to go out at night, which has been heavily curtailed as a result to rampant crime, which has sharply increased during the period of R. Reagan's administration. Or freedom to expression, the freedom to express a personal opinion, which has also suffered a lot recently: Under the new administration, America, as is known, has been hit by a wave of neo-McCarthyism, and people are again beginning to fear everything.

The millionaire, who heads a government of millionaires, not only gave a lecture on trade union freedoms, but also endeavored to intimidate the Polish people. In a sharp tone he said: "...Today I am ordering steps to revoke as soon as possible Poland's most-favored-nation status in trade. This will increase the customs duty on Polish manufactured goods exported to the United States and will thus reduce the volume of deliveries of these goods."

In short, he is using the old "sanctions" method of intimidation. The "sanctions" are aimed not at Israel, which has just committed mass murder and crimes on Lebanese soil with Washington's full blessing, but at socialist Poland, a country which is preoccupied with solving its economic problems and providing the population with what it needs on the basis of national accord and general cooperation. As a matter of fact, the very purpose of Washington's policy is to disrupt the normalization of the situation in Poland.

There is nothing new in this. In its extreme anticommunism and hostility toward the socialist world the R. Reagan administration is to some extent unique; there is simply nothing to compare it with. It is so irrational and so blind in its malice and hatred that even such a man as Z. Brzezinski was apparently very perturbed. This may seem strange but it is true. The other day Z. Brzezinski publicly urged R. Reagan and his "team" to abandon their "primitive anticommunism."

The new element is in the degree of malice and hatred and the switch from quantity to quality. Judging by the utterances and actions of its leader, the White House now appears to have decided that America, since it has put into production so many new weapons systems, now has it all tied up, that, for example, it can bring the socialist countries to their knees.

There is no need to argue this point, one would only end up laughing: The White House has confused the socialist states with "banana republics." But there is not much mirth in this laughter. The Washington leaders' effrontery and ignorance will be costly primarily to the American people themselves. But neither will they bring the rest of the world an easing of tension and confidence in the future.

GRISHIN, PROMYSLOV GREET BERLIN COUNTERPARTS

PM251305 Moscow MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 7 Oct 82 p 1

[Unattributed report: "Cordial Congratulations"]

[Text] V.V. Grishin, first secretary of Moscow CPSU Gorkom, and V.F. Promyslov, chairman of the Moscow Gorispolkom, have sent a congratulatory telegram to Konrad Naumann, first secretary of the SED Berlin Bezirk Committee, and Erhard Krack, mayor of the GDR capital, on the occasion of the 33d anniversary of the formation of the GDR.

The telegram said: The Moscow CPSU Gorkom and Moscow Gorispolkom send cordial congratulations to you, the Communists and all inhabitants of the GDR's capital, Berlin, in connection with the 33d anniversary of the formation of the GDR.

We are sincerely pleased that the working people of the GDR and its capital are greeting their national holiday with considerable successes in socialist building, in developing and strengthening the economy, science and culture and in the struggle for peace and the people's security.

The relations of fraternity and all-around cooperation between the CPSU and the SED and between the peoples of the USSR and the GDR are strengthening with every passing year and the friendship between the city party organizations and between the working people of Moscow and Berlin is constantly deepening.

We are confident that the friendly and businesslike links and contacts between our capitals will continue to develop for the benefit of our fraternal peoples and the cause of peace and socialism.

We wish you, dear comrades, and the communists and all inhabitants of the GDR's capital, Berlin, further successes in building a developed socialist society and fulfulling the decisions of the 10th SED Congress.

HISTORIAN VIEWS ALBANIAN LEAGUE OF PRIZREN

AU241936 Moscow in Albanian to Albania 1530 GMT 24 Oct 82

[Remarks by (Nina Smirnova), doctor of historical sciences, on her article: "Documents of the Archives of Russian Foreign Policy on the Albanian League of Prizren" published in a recent volume of Balkan studies by the Slavic and Balkan Institute of the USSR Academy of Sciences -- read by announcer]

[Text] As is known the 100th anniversary of the League of Prizren, [organization founded in Prizren, Kosovo (1878-1881) to lead the Albanian National Liberation Movement] which was commemorated some time ago, inspired scientists from various countries to study the period of Albania's national renaissance. Recently, Soviet and foreign scientists have published articles dealing with this first general national organization, which led the struggle of the Albanian people against the Ottoman Empire. As a result of historians' research, the documents from the Albanian, English, Turkish and French archives were published. They made it possible to become acquainted with materials on the history of the League of Prizren and its relations with foreign countries, which had not been previously published.

The documents on the League of Prizren from the archives and (?resources) of the Soviet libraries had not been published until now in a special volume, although they have been widely used in specialized scientific studies. (Nina Smirnova) continues that the aim of her article is precisely to acquaint readers with some materials from the Russian foreign policy archives. The most valuable data of the witnesses of that time such as [words indistinct] have been gathered in these records.

Interesting are the documents which acquaint us with the difficulties encountered by the Albanian national liberation movement which hindered the unity of all the Albanian people. Among these were regional (?differences) such as the differences between Gegs and Tosks [southern and northern Albanians].

Many reports by Russian diplomats contain positive descriptions of the League of Prizren; for example, [name indistinct] wrote in one of his letters in October 1879: In Istanbul they wish to denigrate the Albanian league, to present it as a movement which has no guarantee of stability. Meanwhile, from all the facts, it seems that a social-literary movement for national renaissance is now developing in Albania.

Concluding the brief (?description) of my work, I wish to point out the fact that the history of the League of Prizren has not until now found full representation in world historical literature. The concentration of efforts by students of Albania in this direction will help to reproduce a full view of the activity of the league as a constituent part of the national liberation struggle of the Albanian people in the second half of the 19th century.

IDEOLOGICAL EDUCATION IN CSSR REVIEWED

PM221049 [Editorial Report] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 13 October publishes on page 4 under the rubric "From the Ideological Front" and the heading "In Unison With Practice" a 1,200-word article, datelined Prague, by RUDE PRAVO Deputy Editor-in-Chief Vladimir Gerloch discussing the CPCZ's tasks in ideological education.

Noting the importance of instilling proletarian internationalism in the people, Gerloch says that "the forthcoming 60th anniversary of the USSR's formation lends new impetus for an even more profound understanding of the Soviet Union's historic role and peace-loving policy." Gerloch goes on to discuss the party's concern with linking ideology to social practice and the concern with strengthening labor discipline.

"Vestiges of bourgeois views" still exist in the CSSR, he continues, stating that "we still have among us those who see the point of life in accumulating goods and seeking to take as much as possible from society and giving it as little as possible. The imperialists are deliberately trying to revive these manifestations, which are alien to socialism, through their hostile ideological activity." Finally Gerloch discusses the ideological education of party cadres and the importance of mass political work.

BRIEFS

CSSR WORKERS' VISIT — A group of representatives from the Czechoslovak textile industry is currently visiting the Uzbek SSR to become acquainted with the Tashkent textile factory. This factory is equipped with modern machinery manufactured in the Uzbek SSR. The same type of machinery is also being used in the textile factories in Czechoslovakia. [Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 21 Oct 82 GF]

ZAGLADIN MEETS PCI LEADERS; CONCLUDES VISIT

Addresses PCI Meeting

PM251513 Rome L'UNITA in Italian 22 Oct 82 p 3

[Jenner Meletti report on 21 October talk by CPSU Central Committee International Department First Deputy Chief Vadim Zagladin at PCI's Gramsci Institute in Bologna;"2 and 1/2-Hour Question-and-Answer Session With Zagladin"]

[Text] Bologna — A 1 hour-long talk and a 2 and 1/2- hourquestion-and-answer session.

In the small, crowded hall of the Gramsci Institute, CPSU Central Committee member and CPSU Central Committee International Department First Deputy Chief Vadim Zagladin gave the first talk of his brief visit to Italy. The audience included a large number of foreign students (Palestinians, Iranians, Greeks) interested in their own countries' problems, and the portico outside the Gramsci Institute was covered with posters of the "Peace Struggle" group.

Zagladin spoke in Italian and explained the guidelines and aims of Soviet foreign policy ("the task is anything but simple," he said). The international situation is very dangerous but not desperate. It is necessary to make a commitment to detente, as the Soviet Union has always done (he cited dates and actions dating back to the war). It is not true, he said, despite what a certain sector of the Western press claims, that the postwar period is over and that another prewar period has begun: "The CPSU rejects this viewpoint; the CPSU clearly declares that it is possible to avoid nuclear war, in which there can be no winner." He made a harsh attack on "U.S. imperialism that has provoked an exacerbation of the international situation" and works with its protagonists to blame the socialist countries and the USSR for this. He condemned the "anticommunist crusade" which has attained the level of state ideology in the United States. He appealed to all "peace-loving forces" to commit themselves to detente: the world's hopes depend on these forces.

The questions began immediately. They were very precise and direct and required equally precise answers. What is the state of CPSU-PCI relations? How will the Polish situation develop? Why did you not intervene more forcefully to prevent the massacre of the Palestinians? What is the state of relations with China? What do you think about the polemic between Berlinguer and Cossutta? Do you rule out a military intervention in Poland? Why has your press never published the PCI documents that criticize you? Why is there no peace movement in the socialist countries too?

Zagladin took notes and answered through his interpreter, in order to weigh his words more carefully. When the interpreter made translation errors (twice), he corrected the man himself.

"The fact that a discussion is under way between the PCI and CPSU is no secret to anyone. We have done some good things together in the past, and we share very major objectives for West Europe. Discussions are not altercations. What are the points of unity and disagreement? It is inappropriate to answer that: Tomorrow I will meet with my friends in Rome, and I am sure that together at PCI Directorate headquarters we will manage to resolve our problems. If our parties have done great things in the past, they can do them in the future too."

Then, choosing his words very carefully, he said: "As far as the PCI's internal problems are concerned, that is the Italian comrades' affair. Indeed, I am not sufficiently well informed to be able to express any opinion. I hope that the PCI can grow stronger and advance; its history shows that it will be able to resolve its own problems."

Zagladin did not forego polemics in his replies: "As has already happened in the past, the commentary on the recent PRAVDA article ("The Foundations of Internationalism" -- L'UNITA editor's note) does not reflect the substance of the article itself.

"I am sure that whoever wrote the L'UNITA commentary and comments in other newspapers did not read the entire article. They cite only individual words out of context, to contrive an effect. In fact the subject under consideration was internationalism and the defense of the people's rights."

With regard to relations with the PCI, Zagladin concluded that there can be different viewpoints but that it is important that priority be given to what unites us -- the commitment for peace and against war. "Our entire party," he added hastily, "has been informed of all the PCI documents. Allow us to decide how."

The questions followed thick and fast. Zagladin returned to the same topic several times to clarify and to explain. To describe the situation in Poland, he recalled the anti-fascist struggle. He said that Poland is an unusual country, because of "the Church's huge role" and because the socialist revolution has not been completed in the countryside. Within the working class there is a large number of young people "who are not skilled workers." Now Poland is seeking a solution, which is certainly not that of a state of emergency adopted "to avert civil war." It must be "a path that must be supported by the masses." He added, however, that there have been steps forward in recent months: only now is self-management becoming a reality, and the law passed by the Polish Sejm is actually better than the one drafted jointly by the previous government and Solidarity. "We have said many times that we do not want the intervention of armed troops, except in the following case: If Poland were subjected to attack and requested our help." Troops, he said in answer to another question, could be used "in the case of fulfillment of obligations established by joint commitments." This happened in Czechoslovakia, "where there was an intervention not by Soviet troops but by Warsaw Pact troops, who performed their task -- the defense of socialism."

At this point Zagladin received much applause, and there was a virtual ovation in the room when he said that the Soviet people and government "are helping and will continue to help Poland with political and economic means: we offer it and seek nothing in exchange, and the money comes out of the Soviet people's pockets. We may produce less clothing and fewer cars, but our task is this: to defend socialism to the last drop of blood."

With regard to relations with China, he said that "the USSR has never concealed its desire to eliminate the anomalous situation in relations with that country. We are ready for a full resumption of normal relations."

It was past midnight: Zagladin was thanked for his talk by Gramsci Institute officials. He too expressed his thanks and asked to speak again in order to say that "the dialogue continues."

Talks 'Frank'

PM251337 Rome L'UNITA in Italian 22 Oct 82 p 3

[Unattributed report: "Frank Talks with Pajetta, Minucci and Rubbi"]

[Text] Rome [no date as received] — Vadim Zagladin had a meeting yesterday afternoon with [PCI Directorate members] Pajetta, Minucci and Rubbi and will be received by [PCI Secretary General] Enrico Berlinguer Monday [25 October]. The Soviet official, who had come from Bologna, arrived at PCI Directorate headquarters around 1800 hours. A little less than 1 hour later the PCI press office issued a report. "Comrade Vadim Zagladin of the Central Committee and Genrikh Smirnov of the CPSU International Department," the report stated, "met with Comrades Gian Carlo Pajetta, Adalberto Minucci and Antonio Rubbi at PCI Directorate headquarters.

"The talks, which took place in a frank atmosphere and were aimed at illustrating the positions adopted at the present period and the assessments of the international situation made by the respective parties, examined the current problems which are regarded as most important and most urgent. Each side explained its own assessment and gave information on its own party's activity in the effort for international detente and peace. The respective assessments of the Polish situation and its international repercussions, the Middle East and other crisis areas, and of international tensions in the economic sphere were confirmed and examined. It was agreed that, although differences of opinion and disagreements exist even on major issues, discussion and relations are necessary and also useful among communist parties and with the whole of the workers and progressive movement. Only with clarity is it possible to seek every possible area of agreement while respecting each party's autonomy and political position."

Today Zagladin will give a lecture to the members of the PCI Foreign Policy Studies Center, and on Monday the talks at PCI headquarters will continue and the meetings with Berlinguer will take place.

Berlinguer, Zagladin Meet

LD252202 Rome Domestic Service in Italian 1800 GMT 25 Oct 82

[Text] The talks at Italian Communist Party headquarters between Zagladin, senior representative of the CPSU, and Italian Communist Party Secretary Berlinguer are over. Gieseppe Mattei reports:

The heavyweight match between Berlinguer and Kremlin envoy Zagladin ended a short while ago. The talks lasted for just over an hour. A communique was issued, however it does not say much. In fact, it adds almost nothing to what was already known. The text states, among other things, that information was mutually exchanged on the situation and economic problems of the two countries and on relations between the Soviet Union and Italy and that the two sides agreed (?to promote) the development of good relations in the interests of the Italian and Soviet peoples. [passage indistinct] The communique does not add anything else. Berlinguer was accompanied at the meeting by Pajetta, Rubbi and Minucci. It seems that afterwards Berlinguer had a private talk with Zagladin.

Before the talks between the two political leaders, [words indistinct] regarding disagreement between the Italian Communist Party and Moscow and questions of international policy. Zagladin said he was not well acquainted with the problems and disagreements inside the [Italian] Communist Party and that he had come to Rome to try to keep dialogue open and to stress points of agreement rather than disagreement. It is clear that, with 4 months to go before the Communist Party congress, Zagladin's attempt to bring about a relaxation of tension between Berlinguer and Brezhnev is aimed at influencing the disagreements inside the Communist Party between Berlinguer and Cossutta, which are hardly small, as shown by the expulsion of the pro-Soviet Roberto Napoleone. But, judging from the communique, it is not possible to say whether or not Zagladin's efforts have been successful.

Zagladin Ends Talks

LD252342 Rome Domestic Service in Italian 2130 GMT 25 Oct 82

[Text] CPSU representative Zagladin ended his talks today with the leaders of the PCI and met with Communist Party Secretary Berlinguer. Previously, Zagladin met with a delegation consisting of Pajetta, Minucci and Rubbi. A communique issued at the end of the talks states that the discussions took place in an open climate and points out the need that meetings between the two parties take place as in these last few days, in a clear atmosphere respecting the autonomy of judgment and work of each side.

At a press conference, editor Roberto Napoleone, who has been expelled from the Communist Party, protested that he was unable to defend himself against the accusations levelled against him. Napoleone, as he himself explained, was expelled for not listing the names of Communists who failed to return from the USSR. The names were contained in the diary of Robotti, an old leader of the Communist Party.

ARBATOV, OTHERS TALK WITH FRG DELEGATION

LD251356 Moscow TASS in English 1253 GMT 25 Oct 82

[Text] Moscow October 25 TASS -- Public figures from the Soviet Union and the Federal Republic of Germany have met at a "round-table" conference in Moscow to discuss ways to strengthen international security and avert the threat of nuclear war. The two-day meeting, which opened in Moscow today, is attended by a West German Delegation of 20 members, including Gunnar Matthiessen, Professor Eugen Kogon of the Martin Niemoller Fund, Werner Lunz, federal chairman of the organization "Young Democrats," journalists, writers and representatives of mass organizations.

The Soviet delegation includes Valentin Falin, first deputy head of a department at the CPSU Central Committee, Georgiy Arbatov, director of the Institute of U.S. and Canadian Studies of the USSR Academy of Sciences, and Oleg Kharkhardin, first deputy president of the Soviet Peace Committee.

Dr.Heinz-Guenter Franke of the Nuclear Physics Institute of the Munster University has stressed in a TASS interview the importance of frank exchanges of opinion between the public figures of the two countries. In his view, such meetings contribute to better mutual understanding among nations. The West German scientist spoke in favour of continued dialogue between East and West. "Security for one side must not be ensured at the expense of the other. This may lead to catastrophe," Dr. Franke said in conclusion.

SAKHAROV ON BUNDESWEHR OFFICERS' MEETING

DW221331 Moscow in German to Germany 1700 GMT 21 Oct 82

[Valentin Sakharov commentary]

[Text] The following is a Valentin Sakharov commentary on the issue "the 26th meeting of commanding officers of the Federal Republican Bundeswehr."

The inspector general of the FRG Bundeswehr, Juergen Brandt, convoked the 26th Commanding Officers' Meeting these days in Hagen, Westphalia. Present were FRG President Karl Carstens, NATO Secretary General Luns, the new Bundeswehr Minister Manfred Woerner and U.S. Ambassador to the FRG Arthur Burns. They all talked to about 400 generals, admirals as well as colonels in commanding positions.

Federal German observers summarized the meeting by saying that a fresh wind is blowing in almost every military field. The officers consider Minister Woerner as one of their own.

U.S. Ambassador Burns reminded the Bundeswehr commanders that the United States was striving for some years for the extension of NATO interests beyond the area formally outlined in the treaty. The ambassador said that recently some NATO partners realized that developments outside the NATO area could have an effect on NATO, and that therefore support of the United States would be justified. U.S. Ambassador Burns thus supported direct participation of the FRG Bundeswehr in neocolonialist ambitions of the United States. At the 26th meeting of FRG Bundeswehr commanding officers nobody contradicted this American demand.

The new chief at Hardthoehe, Manfred Woerner, termed it a main task to strengthen NATO and to eliminate discord which had come about in relations with the United States. He announced at the Bundeswehr commanding officers meeting on Wednesday that he would do everything he could to get the money for the Bundeswehr from the finance minister and from the Cabinet. The Bundeswehr minister is likely to succeed because there was always enough fat money available for the Bonn army in earlier times which, last but not least, led to an empty state cashbox as things happen.

Most generals and admirals of the FRG Armed Forces assess favorably the prospects for the further development of the Bundeswehr. The press tenor in this connection is that it was last but not least, the appearance of Bundeswehr Minister Manfred Woerner at the commanding officers' meeting in Hagen which contributed to this end. Woerner proposes to seek ways of strengthening conventional armament, at the same time he stressed: We cannot renounce nuclear weapons.

The inspector general of the Bundeswehr, Juergen Brandt, struck the same chord. At the Bundeswehr commanding officers' meeting Minister Woerner and the military men justified further arms buildup in the conventional as well as in the nuclear fields by arguing that for the time being and for the foreseeable future they fail to see any reasonable alternative to the present NATO strategy.

Is FRG military policy really and irreversibly condemned to the so-called deterrence policy which inevitably leads to the arms race and to the constant intensification of the war danger? The long decades of the development of NATO's deterrence policy and deterrence strategy show, after all, that this policy and this strategy are strictly at odds with any policy of securing peace. Why does Bonn continue to reject all proposals of the Soviet Union which are aimed at reducing armaments, at disarmament and at the elimination of the danger of war?

These proposals range from the offer of coming to terms on the renunciation of the first use of both the conventional and the nuclear weapons in Europe, via the proposal to initiate the reduction of troops and arms in Europe, up to the proposal to liquidate all nuclear weapons in Europe, tactical as well as medium-range weapons.

Why is it that the representatives of the politcal and military leadership of the FRG at the Bundeswehr commanding officers' meeting disregarded these and other proposals of the Soviet Union for safeguarding peace?

TIKHONOV, KOSTANDOV RECEIVE FRG BUSINESSMEN

LD251600 Moscow TASS in English 1501 GMT 25 Oct 82

[Text] Moscow October 23 TASS -- Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers Nikolay Tikhonov received in the Kremlin today prominent West German businessmen -- the owner of the Grundig firm Dr Max Grundig and Chairman of the Krupp Advisory Council Bertold Beitz, currently in Moscow on a business visit.

Stressed during the conversation was the Soviet Union's invariable line towards further developing mutually beneficial cooperation between the two countries on the basis of the agreements and accords reached during the summit meetings, including during the visit by Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, to West Germany in November 1981.

Both sides expressed interest in the further deepening and expansion of economic ties between the Soviet ministries and the groups of the Grundig and Krupp firms. The need was stressed for balanced and constructive approach to international trade and economic links, ensuring their reliability and stability.

Leonid Kostandov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, took part in the conversation.

DER SPIEGEL CITED ON CHEMICAL WARFARE CONFERENCE

LD252346 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1920 GMT 25 Oct 82

[From "The World Today" program presented by Viktor Mikheyev]

[Text] A conference of Bundeswehr military doctors, and those of a number of other NATO armies, which has taken place in the West German town of Baden-Baden, is fresh evidence that preparations for chemical war continue in NATO countries. Representatives of military-industrial complexes, including those of the United States, were observers and guests of the session. This is reported by the West German magazine DER SPIEGEL.

The topic at the conference was chemical warfare. But whoever thinks that the doctors in military uniform were discussing problems of averting such a war is profoundly mistaken. Those taking part in the meeting, DER SPIEGEL writes, discussed how to win a war with the least losses while using poisonous substances. The fact that in the event of a chemical catastrophe almost all the population would die was not of concern to any of those present, the magazine observes. Many of those taking part in the conference knew each other well -- they fought together in 1941 and the following years on the eastern front, and others [words indistinct] in the chemical troops in the United States. This shows that the NATO countries are assessing various options for waging chemical warfare, and new means of mass annihilation are being developed.

SOVIET-SWEDISH MARINE NAVIGATION BODY ENDS TALKS

LD222140 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1750 GMT 22 Oct 82

[Text] Stockholm, 22 Oct (TASS) -- The 10th session of the Intergovernmental Mixed Soviet-Swedish Commission on Marine Navigation ended here today.

The session examined questions of marine trade between the USSR and Sweden and cooperation between the two countries in saving human life in the Baltic Sea.

Also included on the agenda of the session were international navigation problems which come within the terms of reference of the International Maritime Organization and the UNCTAD committee on shipping.

A great deal of attention was paid to coordinating the ice-breaker services of Sweden and the USSR Ministry of the Maritime Fleet in the Baltic.

A protocol, in which it was noted that Soviet-Swedish maritime trading links are developing successfully in the interests of both countries, was signed.

'SPAIN DAYS' FESTIVAL BEGINS IN USSR

PM250939 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Oct 82 p 4

[TASS report: "Opening of Spain Days"]

[Text] The development of Soviet-Spanish relations accords with the interests of the peoples of both countries and serves the cause of peaceful cooperation. This was stated 18 October at a soiree devoted to Spain's national holiday and the opening of the Spain days in the USSR.

USSR Officials Attend

PM221021 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 14 Oct 82 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report: "On a Holiday"]

[Text] On 12 October Luis Guillermo Perinat Y Elio, Spanish ambassador to the USSR, held a reception on the national holiday.

The reception was attended by P.G. Gilashvili, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; A.G. Kovalev, USSR deputy foreign minister, and other officials.

YURIY BREZHNEV ON USSR-UK ECONOMIC RELATIONS

AU241300 Sofia ZEMEDELSKO ZNAME in Bulgarian 21 Oct 82 p 4

[Unnamed APN correspondent's "Talk with Yuriy Leonidovich Brezhnev, First Deputy Minister of Soviet Foreign Trade"; date and place not given]

[Text] The 10th session of the Soviet-British Intergovernmental Commission for Scientific-Technical and Trade-Economic Cooperation was recently held in Kishinev, the capital of Soviet Moldavia. An APN correspondent asked Yuriy Leonidovich Brezhnev, deputy minister of USSR foreign trade, some questions about it and he made the following statement:

In resolving major economic problems, the Soviet Union primarily orients itself toward the extensive and effective utilization of domestic resources and possibilities. At the same time, the Soviet Union follows a policy of participating further in the international division of labor and of developing mutually beneficial trade-economic ties with various countries, including Great Britain.

The analysis of USSR-Great Britain trade-economic relations shows that these relations have definitely developed based on the treaties and agreements achieved at the February 1975 Soviet-British summit negotiations in Moscow. Between 1976 and 1980, the total trade exchange between the Soviet Union and Great Britain was about R8 billion, while trade with third parties through British companies amounted to more than R11 billion. Compared with the 1971-75 period, the volume of trade more than doubled. In addition, our trade with Great Britain in 1979 reached a record level -- about R2 billion. During this period, more than 1,500 companies had trade relations with us.

The positive changes in the trade and scientific-technical relations between the two countries could have brought further greater practical results had the existing possibilities of the two countries' economies been used more fully. In 1980, however, the volume of our mutual trade was reduced by almost 5 percent and by another 17 percent in 1981. Among the reasons for this reduction, in our opinion, we must point to the unilateral restrictive measures in the sphere of trade and scientific-technical ties undertaken by Britain during these years as well as in many cases, the lack of acceptable credit conditions.

Good cooperation has been established with some British companies which have supplied equipment to the gas pipelines in the USSR. In this connection, I would like to emphasize that the government and people of the USSR are fully determined to complete the Urengoy-Uzhgorod gas pipeline within the time schedule, and no restrictions whatsoever will be able to hinder this.

As was noted during the 10th session of the Soviet-British Intergovernmental Commission for Scientific-Technical and Trade-Economic Cooperation, there are now better possibilities for further developing a number of trends in the business cooperation between the two countries. Various pieces of British equipment worth more than R300 million were delivered to the USSR in 1981 and 1982. Negotiations are underway for delivery of British machines and equipment, including some on a compensation basis, for more than $1 billion. There are other negotiations underway for expanding and updating enterprises in the chemical, petrol, gas, petrochemical, automobile, food and of other branches of industry.

The USSR has begun to implement a food supply program [prodovolstvena programa]. In this connection, we exchanged views at the session on the possibilities of British companies cooperating in this sphere.

The development of economic ties between the USSR and Great Britain was dependent to a considerable extent on the long-term program for developing economic and industrial cooperation up to 1975. A need has emerged that this program be complemented with new spheres of cooperation, toward which interest has been shown on the Soviet and the British sides. We signed such an agreement at the session in Kishinev.

The USSR will continue to positively approach the British business circle initiatives that are directed toward expanding and deepening the trade-economic and scientific-technical ties between the two countries on a mutually beneficial basis.

SOVIET, BRITISH TRADE OFFICIALS MEET IN MOSCOW

PM221003 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 15 Oct 82 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report under general heading: "Official Reports"]

[Text] On 13 October Yu.L. Brezhnev, chairman of the Soviet part of the Soviet-British Intergovernmental Commission on Scientific, Technical, Trade and Economic Cooperation and first deputy minister of foreign trade, received Lord Shackleton, chairman of the British Council for Trade With East Europe, who is in Moscow in connection with holding the Britnauchpribor-82 Exhibition.

An exchange of opinions took place.

BODYUL RECEIVES FRENCH BANK OFFICIAL, HOLD TALKS

PM250943 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Oct 82 p 4

[TASS report: "Talk Held"]

[Text] On 18 October I.I. Bodyul, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, received Jacques Bonnot, general director of the French Bank Caisse Nationale de Credit Agricole.

During the talk which took place there was a discussion of questions of the further development of cooperation between the USSR and France in the sphere of agricultural production.

PIPE SPECIALIST ON SOVIET-FRENCH COOPERATION

LD251920 Moscow TASS in English 1700 GMT 25 Oct 82

[Text] Moscow October 25 TASS -- The existence of common problems currently being solved in the USSR and France forms a good basis for advantageous cooperation, said Aubert, vice-president of the Coflexip Company, France.

Having visited a floating drilling platform near Baku, the French businessman noted the very large scale of oil and gas development in the Caspian.

A French drilling ship equipped with flexible piping produced by my company is also operating successfully in the area, he said. We are ready to continue and expand our links in the field of marine fuel extraction.

FRENCH NATIONAL DEFENSE 'CONCEPT' ASSESSED

LD250246 Moscow in French to Europe 1830 GMT 24 Oct 82

[Boris Tumanor commentary]

[Excerpts] Whenever I try to understand the internal logic of the French concept of national defense, I invariably come back to the rather anecdotal image of the average Frenchman in his little house in the country with its small garden, and the following motto expressing his attitude toward the outside world and toward life in general: "this is enough for me".

All comparisons are approximate and this one is no exception; however, the main point is there.

The French leaders' national defense policy, although embellished with more important considerations than the existence of an individual and his family, has moreover been confined to the motto: "That is enough for me". Indeed, as France does not belong to NATO, it is well-equipped with all the necessary means to ensure its security and territorial integrity including the atomic bomb.

So I still do not understand why France's military potential has to be calculated in terms of the number of Soviet towns destroyed. In fact, that is where the comparison begins to fall down. For someone who modestly professes: "that is enough for me," this seems too aggressive, don't you think? According to the official line, the price put on France's security is about 100 Soviet towns. [sentence indistinct]

Having said that, I can understand that there may be Frenchmen among the readers of L'EXPRESS or LE POINT, to cite only those two publications, who hold the iron belief that the only reason the Soviet Union has not attacked France is the fear of reprisals. I do not want to launch into a discussion on this issue: some illnesses are incurable.

However, what may be forgivable in a [word indistinct] is not in statesmen whose decisions may have an irreparable effect on the international situation -- that situation is more explosive in Europe than anywhere else. Our continent is saturated with weapons. Stopping the arms race have become a vital need for humanity. Today the American military doctrine advocates not only the possibility of waging a nuclear war but also the possibility of achieving victory in such a war. Europe has been chosen by the American strategists as the main theater for military activity if an East-West conflict should arise. In short, it is urgent for international tension to be reduced. With this aim in mind, the Soviet Union is multiplying its proposals on disarmament and peace. In this matter official Paris places itself in a position which defies geographical good sense. If I were not firmly convinced that the contrary were true, I might believe that France was in the Antarctic.

The position of the French leaders can be summed up thus: The Americans are right all along the line. That is point number one. Having said that, if someone wants to negotiate on arms limitation or disarmament, we are not opposed to that. Negotiations are a good thing. That is point number two. With that, our missiles, our atomic bombs belong to us; we do not belong to NATO, so it is up to us to freely decide when and how we are going to do the same thing and at the same time as NATO? Well, we are going to do it in a spirit of independence, that is the difference.

The Americans have given up the idea of introducing the neutron bomb to the European continent. The indignation of public opinion was too great for Washington to ignore. But now people are talking about the neutron bomb in Europe once again. We learn the following from press reports and the quite contradictory official denials: First, President Mitterrand does not think that the time has yet come to order the production of the French neutron bomb; Second, he has, however, ordered continued studies in this field so that this bomb could be produced immediately if such a decision were made; Third, according to France's Ministry of National Defense -- which quotes government statements -- these studies have been completed and France is in the position of being able to build the weapon if the political decision to do so were made.

One asks oneself the question: When this bomb is finally manufactured, what will be done with it?

Well, let us not deceive ourselves. The French socialist leaders know perfectly well that a war between France and the USSR is unimaginable. On the other hand, they have never denied the possibility of the French Armed Forces directly and immediately participating in a possible conflict on the European continent. The French President said at Canjuers: We procure the means of war not in order to wage war but to win war. But, good heavens, has he forgotten that to win a war one must at least have waged one, isn't that true?

PRAVDA CALLS FOR END TO U.S., ISRAELI AGRESSION

PM251705 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 Oct 82 p 5

[Editorial article: "Put an End to the Aggression in the Near East"]

[Text] Reports coming in from the Near East now attest not only to the continuing Israeli aggression on Lebanese soil but also give an increasingly complete idea of the dimensions of the imperialist plot against the Arab peoples.

It is well known that since it began its criminal aggression in Lebanon in June with U.S. blessing Israel has set itself several aims. Above all it was a case of the physical annihilation of the PLO combat detachments and leadership then on Lebanese territory. The Tel Aviv ringleaders also counted on creating a regime obedient to them in Lebanon and concluding a peace treaty with it on the Camp David model. In other words, it was a case of attempting by force of arms to wrest one more state from the Arab front and turn it into an Israeli partner. Then the goal was set of striking against the Syrian contingents of the pan-Arab forces in Lebanon and, after driving them from the country, stepping up pressure on Syria in the hope of making Damascus more complaisant in its relations with Washington and Tel Aviv.

Israel's actions fall entirely within the framework of the U.S. expansionist policy in the Near East. After all, it is well known that Washington's course is determined by the overt desire to establish its military-political diktat over the oil-rich and strategically important Arab countries. In this case, as before, Israel has acted in the role of executor of the will of U.S. imperialism.

U.S. relations with Israel as a whole are of the special nature of a "strategic alliance." Tel Aviv ruling circles obtain enormous financial aid from the United States. Thus since 1951 Israel has obtained U.S. credits totaling $15 billion for arms purchases alone. The U.S. House of Representatives has just passed a bill providing for economic and military aid to Israel in 1983 totalling about $2.2 billion. Incidentally, Tel Aviv has expressed dissatisfaction with this sum and is asking that it be increased further by at least $1 billion.

It is clear from all this that Israel simply could not have carried out its invasion of Lebanon or perpetrated the genocide against the Palestinians had it not been for its "strategic alliance" with the United States. This aggression was in preparation for at least 3 years and its overall design and specific details were undoubtedly "honed" in Washington.

It may now be asserted with full justification that the aggressor has failed to achieve the goals set. It has failed to remove the Palestinian issue from the agenda, to sway Syria's positions or to impose its own peace terms on Lebanon, although virtually the entire Israeli Army was brought into play and acts of the cruelest terror and vandalism were committed on Lebanese soil. The aggression has resulted in a grave political and moral setback for Israel, but it is continuing, and Washington is again rushing to help its protege.

One feature of the present Near East war consists precisely in the fact that the United States has never before been drawn so actively and directly into an armed conflict in this region. In both 1967 and 1973 the United States also helped Israel, supplied it with weapons and equipment and assured it political cover. But it nonetheless sought to remain in the shadows, behind the invader's back as it were. But this time the United States has not hesitated to send its own troops into Lebanon.

In acting this way Washington has essentially not only become an accomplice in the Israeli aggression but has to a considerable degree assumed repsonsibility for the crimes committed in Lebanon. Even TIME magazine was obliged to admit this in a recent issue. It wrote that those who assert that the United States bears "the burden of responsibility" for the mass reprisals have every grounds for doing so.

"No one can exculpate Washington of the slaughter of the Palestinians and Lebanese," Saudi Minister of Information M.'A. Yamani has stated.

Although the White House and the Capitol voiced their displeasure to the Israeli Government at the fact that the occupation of West Beirut was accompanied by the brutal slaughter of the Palestinians, which gave rise to stormy indignation in the world, it is impossible to conceal the hypocrisy of the official U.S. reaction. It is saying one thing but actually doing quite another. Washington has armed and is continuing to arm its Israeli allies. The 75 F-16 aircraft promised to Tel Aviv, transatlantic newspapers report, will be delivered on time. Nor have other military deliveries been revoked. U.S. Defense Secretary C. Weinberger told journalists: "We are not interested in sanctions or penalties for Israel." Thus the U.S.-Israeli "strategic alliance" is continuing to function even when the Israeli tyranny is generating condemnation everywhere, including in the United States itself.

Foreign observers draw attention to the fact that, by landing an assault force in Beirut on the pretext of defending the Lebanese and Palestinians, Washington is not only displaying concern for the interests of its Israeli ally but is also playing its own game in the Near East. "The U.S. Marines," THE WASHINGTON POST writes, "may possibly remain in Lebanon far longer than is being suggested to the U.S. public. Their stay might extend to 1 or even 2 years." But even this deadline, to all appearances, is mostly hypothetical. Israel has already helped the Pentagon establish itself on the Sinai Peninsula. Now Washington is consolidating yet another bridgehead in order to push the development of events in the region in the direction convenient to it and to pressure the Arab countries by imposing its will on them.

The increased activeness of U.S. diplomacy also serves the same goals quite openly. Let us recall that each round of talks by the Washington envoy in the Near East has been designed to lull the Arabs' vigilance and has been followed by another bloody onslaught by Israel.

On the day of the completion of the evacuation of the PLO detachments from Beirut there appeared the so-called Reagan plan for a Near East settlement. An analysis of its content gives grounds for concluding that an attempt has been made with this plan's aid to use political means to achieve what Tel Aviv has been unable to do on the battlefield -- primarily to deprive the Palestinians of the hope of creating their own state.

It is clear to the overwhelming majority of countries that there can be no lasting peace in the Near East without the resolution of the question of an independent Palestinian state. Yet the Washington plan frankly states that the United States is opposed to the creation of such a state.

It is widely recognized and enshrined in UN decisions that the problem of satisfying the Palestinians' national aspirations cannot be resolved without the participation of the PLO. Yet the U.S. plan makes no mention at all of the PLO as a participant in the settlement. Washington also in fact totally bypasses the fundamental question of Israel's liberation of all Arab territories it has occupied since 1967.

Tumultuous activity has now developed around the Reagan plan. Once again American emissaries are darting between Israel and a number of Arab capitals. They hint to some about the possibility of dollar handouts, intimidate others with the "Soviet threat" and yet others with progressive Arab forces. The purpose of this activity is clear: with the backing of certain class forces to secure the support of just one or two Arab countries -- Jordan and Saudi Arabia, for example -- for the American plan, and also to bring about a split in the PLO and thereby paralyze or at least weaken its resistance to the American-Israeli plans. These U.S. maneuvers, as evidenced by recent reports from the Near East, have not been able to deceive the Arab public. Many politicians and the press these days are condemning Washington's policy in the region.

Having been unable to impose on Lebanon a peace treaty on terms favorable to Israel, Washington and Tel Aviv have begun drafting a program aimed, in point of fact, at splitting that country and perpetuating the occupation of a number of its regions by both Israeli and, perhaps, American troops. And this is being done under the spurious pretext of "ensuring Israel's security." President Reagan has declared that concern for Israel's security remains for him the most important thing in the Near East. This idea is also incorporated in his plan for a Near East settlement. Naturally, the question arises: Who, then, is threatening this security? During the years of its existence has not Israel carried out many attacks on neighboring countries, and is it not perpetrating genocide against the Palestinian people occupying foreign territories and not concealing its intention to perpetuate this occupation? If we are speaking of security, it is the Arabs above all and the Palestinian people in particular who need it.

Nevertheless, a document has already appeared in the press which Israeli Foreign Minister Shamir discussed recently in Washington. It provides for the creation of a 45- to 50-km "security zone" in southern Lebanon, into which the Israelis could introduce their troops at any moment. In the opinion of the plan's authors, detachments of the Israeli puppet Haddad or, once again, American units must be there. Here is what THE WASHINGTON POST writes about this: "Tel Aviv will not consent to the deployment of a UN peacekeeping force in southern regions of Lebanon, and therefore Washington will have to consider the possibility of setting up a new multinational force there with the participation of an American contingent."

Evidently in order to paralyze the resistance of the Lebanese to all these plans designed to deprive their motherland of its independence Israeli agents are provoking a civil war in the country by giving support to rightist groupings. "By pouring oil on the flames of the internecine struggle Israel is preventing the establishment of national concord in Lebanon," W. Junblatt, leader of the country's national patriotic forces, declared.

With striking cynicism and disdain Tel Aviv, encouraged by its transatlantic patron, is flouting the UN Security Council and General Assembly decisions demanding an end to Israeli aggression in Lebanon and the ensuring of the inalienable national rights of the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples. These decisions denounce and condemn the aggressors and their patrons. Thus, Resolutions 508 and 509, which were adopted by the Security Council back at the beginning of June and contain demands for the immediate and unconditional withdrawal of all Israel's Armed Forces behind Lebanon's internationally recognized borders and for the cessation of all hostilities on that country's territory, remain unfulfilled to this day. Meanwhile, these demands have subsequently been confirmed repeatedly, in particular in the resolutions of the Seventh UN General Assembly extraordinary special session. It is significant that 147 UN states voted for the resolution adopted 25 September, leaving in shameful isolation the United States and Israel, which demonstratively voted against it.

Inspired by U.S. support, Israel is continuing to trample the UN decisions' calls for the rights of the civilian population to be respected. Tel Aviv troops are terrorizing peaceful Lebanese and Palestinians and have set up concentration camps on occupied Lebanese soil.

The Israeli ruling circles are throwing down a brazen challenge to the international community by refusing to fulfill the UN demand for strict respect for Lebanon's sovereignty, territorial integrity, unity and political independence and are trying to realize their plans to dismember the country and establish their protectorate over it by imposing separate deals and virtually seizing its southern lands.

All this convincingly confirms the justice of the statement contained in the UN resolution adopted in April this year to the effect that Israel is not a peace-loving state and does not fulfill obligations stemming from the UN Charter.

A comparison of all these facts leads us to the conclusion that American imperialism and Zionism are trying to carry out a widescale conspiracy to split the Arab world and deepen the differences within it in order to achieve supremacy in the Near East.

The aggressive policy of Tel Aviv and Washington, according only with the cupidity of international monopolies and the militarist ambitions of the Pentagon and the Israeli military, fundamentally contradicts the Arab peoples' vital interests and the interests of peace throughout the world. It is understandable, therefore, that this policy is encountering increasing resistance from the peoples of the Near East and eliciting world public condemnation. This resistance will continue to grow -- something which would be promoted by the Arab countries pooling their efforts in the struggle against a common enemy. The forces of aggression and reaction will not succeed in deceiving the peoples of this dangerously explosive region of the planet. The Soviet proposals for a comprehensive and just Near East settlement, whose principles were formulated recently in Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's six points, are encountering increasingly profound understanding there.

These principles accord with the norms of international law and the UN decisions on the Near East. They guarantee normal life and security for all the peoples of the Near East -- both the Arab peoples and the Israeli people. It is a question of cutting short the policy of territorial seizures, restoring justice and peace in one of the most uneasy parts of the world and delivering it from wars and bloodshed.

U.S., SOVIET MIDEAST POLICIES CONTRASTED

SELSKAYA ZHIZN Analysis

LD231004 Moscow TASS in English 0739 GMT 23 Oct 82

[Text] Moscow October 23 TASS -- An extremely dangerous situation, created by Israel's aggression in Lebanon, continues in the Middle East, Gennadiy Shishkin, political news analyst, writes in the newspaper SELSKAYA ZHIZN. It is now clear to all that the roots of the Lebanese tragedy reach back into the Camp David decisions taken three years ago. The aggressor and its American accomplices assert that the deal concluded by Begin and As-Sadat at Camp David with U.S. assistance, was peace, but what kind of "peace" it is, is to be clearly seen from the fact that more blood has been shed after Camp David than during Israel's aggression in 1967.

At present Washington is hurrying to bury in oblivion the bloody tragedy in Lebanon. It pretends to be trying to find a solution to the Middle East problem. But the statements made recently in Washington by American officials, including President Reagan, statements represented as a "plan for Middle East settlement", show that they in Washington continue thinking in terms of diktat and hostility toward the Arabs, and not in terms of peace.

The so-called U.S. proposals are basically vicious, the news analyst says. They deny the Palestinians the right to self-determination and to the establishment of their own state and reduce "settlement" to promises of "administrative autonomy" under full Israeli control. These proposals make no mention of the sole, legitimate representatives of the Arab people of Palestine, the Palestine Liberation Organisation.

After recalling the principles, adopted in Fes, for a solution to the Palestine problem and for a Middle East settlement in general, Gennadiy Shishkin says that they do not differ from what the Soviet Union has been fighting for for many years, from the peace principles for the Middle East, set forth by Leonid Brezhnev on September 15. On the contrary, the basic elements of the plan worked out by the Arab leaders contradict the Reagan proposals, as was admitted by U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz.

By their blackmail and manoeuvering Washington and Tel Aviv hope to hitch individual Arab countries to the Camp David harness. The shortsightedness of these hopes is apparent in the light of the recent developments. An all-embracing, just and lasting settlement for the Middle East problem can be worked out and translated into life only by the collective efforts of all the sides concerned, including, by all means, the Palestine Liberation Organisation. It is this kind of settlement that the Soviet proposal for calling an international conference on the Middle East has in view, the news analyst concludes.

Ponomarev Comment

LD251602 Moscow TASS in English 1459 GMT 25 Oct 82

[Text] Moscow October 25 TASS -- TASS news analyst Leonid Ponomarev writes: Quoting Pentagon sources, the newspaper NEW YORK TIMES has reported that Washington has not set any deadline for the stay of U.S. Marines in Beirut. According to the newspaper, they will have to play a more substantial role than was initially presumed. Neither the newspaper nor, moreover, U.S. officials describe that "role" but it is common knowledge that American Marines are actually a tool used to set up bridgeheads for overt or covert American occupation of one country or another.

The United States is trying to belittle the importance of its direct military intrusion into that Arab country, at the same time distracting public opinion with propaganda ballyhoo over the political and diplomatic manoeuvres of the Reagan administration, pursuing its anti-Arab and anti-Palestinian policy in the Middle East.

Gaining a foothold on Lebanese territory, the Washington leaders are hoping to assume control over developments in the region and to pressure Arab countries to impose its political will on them. This anti-Arab policy is particularly manifest in Reagan's so-called plan for the Mideastern settlement, boiling down to an attempt to secure by political means what Israel has failed to wrench from the Arabs by force.

The Tel Aviv rulers are resorting to every means, including genocide against the Arabs, to prevent the establishment of an independent Palestinian state. It is quite symptomatic that Reagan's plan also denies the Arab people their right to self-determination and to establishing a national state. The Tel Aviv Zionists would like to annihilate physically the Palestine Liberation Organization, the only legitimate representative of the Arab Palestinian people. Reagan's plan does not contain any mention of the PLO as a participant in the settlement either, as if that organization were non-existent. Israeli troops continue to occupy Arab lands, but Reagan's plan does not say when these territories will be evacuated and returned to the Arabs.

The Washington administration actually demands that the Arab countries give up their efforts to ensure their own security, sovereignty and national independence. It is precisely this goal that is being pursued by the so-called Camp David process, while the accords under that separate deal underlie Reagan's initiative. Washington's manoeuvre is obviously calculated to keep the Arab countries from actively participating in the Mideastern settlement and to force them to comply with the U.S. demand to put themselves entirely at the mercy of the Israeli aggressors. Hence the striving of the incumbent U.S. Administration not only "to ensure Israeli security" but to use that state as a "mailed fist" to establish U.S. hegemony in the Middle East.

The American-Israeli plans of aggression are countered by the initiatives for a truly comprehensive and fair settlement in the Middle East formulated by Leonid Brezhnev recently in six points. These proposals are in accord with the principles of international law and the U.N. decisions on the Middle East and do not give any privilege to anyone. They guarantee normal life and security for all the peoples in the region. The Soviet initiatives are aimed primarily at putting an end to the policy of territorial conquests and at restoring peace and justice in that sensitive part of the world.

Numayri Remarks

LD221914 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1530 GMT 22 Oct 82

[From the "Window on the Arab World" program by A. Zlatorunskiy]

[Text] Sudanese President Ja'far Numayri held a press conference for Sudanese and Egyptian journalists at which he presented his viewpoint on the Middle East issue.

President Numayri devoted a great part of his address to the role of the United States and the Soviet Union in the development of the situation in the Middle East.

Of course, because of what we know about the present Sudanese president's warm feelings toward American imperialism we did not expect from him an objective analysis of the existing situation in the Middle East. However, the president [word indistinct] himself this time. The essence of what President Numayri said can be summed up by saying that Washington is striving with all its might to establish peace in the Middle East whereas the Soviet Union is hindering this by all means and prefers the armed conflict to continue. As an example of the peaceful settlement the Sudanese president cited As-Sadat's capitulating deal with Israel and the United States.

To object seriously to these kinds of utterances would be meaningless. Every Arab, wherever he is and whatever his political views are, knows full well the extent of the disasters and misfortunes inflicted upon the Arab land by Israeli Zionism fed and armed by American imperialism, the Arab blood that has been spilled, and the tears of the Arab mothers, sisters and wives shed for their husbands, sons and brothers who fell victim to Israeli Zionism.

It is surprising to see a president of an Arab state pretend that he does not know this and repeat almost to the letter what Menahem Begin, Ari'el Sharon and Yitzhaq Shamir and the protectors of the Zionist thieves have been saying.

VALUE OF U.S. ARMS SALES TO ARABS DENIGRATED

LD252254 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Arabic to the Arab World 1630 GMT 25 Oct 82

[Text] Israeli Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir has made a statement in which he summed up the results of his recent talks with U.S. officials. He expressed his total satisfaction with what he was able to achieve in Washington and asserted in particular that the recent crisis in relations between the United States and Israel is now over and that Washington is prepared in the future to render all kinds of material and military support to Israel, as was the case in the past.

There is nothing surprising in the results of these U.S.-Israeli talks. Strategic cooperation between the two states, their common aim in the Middle East and joint hostility toward the Arab peoples who refuse to capitulate to American-Zionist pressures and accept their domination over them -- all these made the results of the talks known from the start. What really causes true astonishment is the fact that while Washington assures Israel's security requirements, it claims at the same time to pursue a balanced policy in the Middle East and this is proved by the fact that it is giving military assistance to the Arabs too, that is, to the other party in the existing dispute in the region. It must be said that the size of this assistance should never be taken lightly, since American military deliveries cost Saudi Arabia alone, over the past 10 years, no less than $35 billion. Egypt, the Sultanate of Oman and certain other Arab countries have concluded deals with the United States worth several millions of dollars. But all this gives no indication at all of the existence of any balance in U.S. policy in the Middle East.

The first thing that draws one's attention here is the vast gulf between the high cost of these weapons which the United States sells to the Arabs on one hand, and the standard of such weapons and the possibility of their practical use as a deterring element in the face of Israel. The AWACS deal which the United States concluded with Saudi Arabia can be the best example of this. Under that deal, Saudi Arabia undertook -- as it is known -- to pass all the information it receives through AWACS to the United States. Moreover, as MILITARY REVIEW -- the organ of the U.S. Defense Department -- stated, Israel possesses the technical means to neutralize the effectiveness of AWACS electronic equipment at any time. It must be stated, moreover, that the planes which the United States gives to Israel and to the Arabs are different, even if they are of the same type.

The Arabs get fighter bombers without the electronic equipment which protect them from the enemy's missiles; in other words the Arabs buy from the United States -- and at phenomenal cost -- targets against which the Israeli air defense carry out their training.

Last, and by no means least, there is an important aspect at which we cannot but pause a little, namely that during the past 7 years the Arab states have spent about $350 billion on the purchase of American arms and on the implementation of various military projects imposed on them by the United States. This is the lion's share of their oil revenues. We believe that all these facts are sufficient for one to realize why Israel is not much concerned over the deliveries of U.S. weapons to the Arab states. Israel is fully confident that its strategic ally overseas will not do anything to harm the interests of its Zionist protege.

DEMCHENKO ON DRAPER VISIT TO MIDDLE EAST

LD252014 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 25 Oct 82

[From the Vremya newscast; commentary by Pavel Demchenko, PRAVDA political observer]

[Text] Another representative of the U.S. President has arrived in the Near East. This time it is Draper. The aim of the visit lies within the framework of the general U.S. policy in the region. To be precise, that is to impose on the Arabs the notorious Reagan plan for a Near East settlement. This plan envisages primarily the defense of the interests of Israel, the strategic ally of the United States, and at the same time ignores the rights of the Palestinian people, their legitimate aspiration to set up their own independent state.

It should be said that the Israeli invasion of Lebanon had indeed primarily anti-Palestinian purposes. The aggressor calculated to destroy with one blow the PLO combat units and leadership which were to be found on the territory of that country, and thus to eliminate the Palestinian problem and at the same time impose on Lebanon a peace treaty which suited Tel Aviv. They managed to achieve neither the former nor the latter aim, although virtually the entire war machine was set in motion, and acts of the most curel terror and vandalism were committed and are continuing.

The Palestine question has not disappeared from the agenda. Lebanon has declined the attempt to impose upon it a peace treaty at gunpoint. All the political parties in the country have demanded the withdrawal from its territory of the troops of occupation. It is in this atmosphere that Washington is once again hastening to the aid of its protege by attempting to achieve by diplomatic means what in essence amounts to the same thing as that which Israel failed to achieve using arms.

However, as events show, opposition to any attempts to impose on the Arabs an American-Israeli settlement will grow. For example, it looks highly symbolic that the appearance in the Near East of the U.S. emissary has been marked by the inhabitants of the occupied territories with mass demonstrations in support of the PLO, demanding the departure of the Israelis from all the territories which they have seized.

ARAB, ISRAELI DELEGATIONS' U.S. TALKS ASSESSED

Arab League Group

LD242032 Moscow TASS in English 1908 GMT 24 Oct 82

[Text] Damascus October 24 TASS -- Chairman of the National Council of Palestine Al-Fahum announced that in accordance with the recommendations of the heads of Arab states and governments in Fes, an extraordinary Arab summit meeting will be held in Riyadh after the ending of the mission of the "committee of United Nations Security Council to inform them of the stand of seven" called upon to hold contacts with the permanent members of Arab countries on the ways of settling the Middle East crisis. [sentence as received]

In an interview with the Saudi newspaper ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT he said that the conference will discuss the results of the committee's talks and adopt appropriate decisions.

Washington October 24 TASS -- Members of the committee headed by King Hassan the Second of Morocco are now staying in Washington. They had a meeting with U.S. President Reagan.

It followed from a press conference by a high-placed representative of the administration after the meeting that Reagan tried to use the meeting to combine what cannot go together. The representative asserted that the discussion proceeded in the spirit of the Fes declaration and the Reagan plan. Meanwhile, the U.S. secretary of state stressed recently that these two documents are divergent on key points.

Indeed, while in the Fes declaration the heads of Arab states clearly and firmly demanded the creation of an independent Palestinian state, the proposals of the U.S. President preclude the possibility of the formation of a Palestinian state. Moreover, the United States does not recognize at all the existence of the Palestine Liberation Organization and denies the right of the Palestinian people to self-determination under the guidance of the PLO as the sole lawful representative. The plan does not envisage the withdrawal of the Israeli forces from all occupied Arab lands, the way it is demanded by the United Nations decisions. It only mentions vaguely withdrawal of troops from the West Bank of Jordan, while containing reservations which lead to the prolongation of the Israeli occupation. Not a word is said about return of the east part of Jerusalem and the Golan Heights belonging to Syria.

It is absolutely clear that the "linkage" of the Reagan plan with the Fes declaration is needed for the U.S. administration for one aim only: to make an attempt to draw some Arab states in the anti-Arab Camp David deal. It is known where this criminal deal has already lead: The hands of the Israeli aggressors were untied for new piratic sallies against Arab peoples. This is seen clearly from the present aggression against Lebanon which is without precedent for brazenness and cruelty.

At the meeting in Washington the "committee of seven" strictly upheld the stand of the League of Arab States according to which the Palestine Liberation Organization is the sole lawful representative of the Palestinian people. The U.S. press noted this important circumstance. The C.B.S. television company noted that after almost three hours of talks the attainment of any agreement was not announced and that the Arabs continue insisting that the PLO is the representative of the Palestinians.

Shamir, Al-Jumayyil Visits

LD231516 Moscow TASS in English 1324 GMT 23 Oct 82

[Text] Beirut October 23 TASS -- The Israeli occupation forces continue their arbitrary actions against the civilian population in the occupied Lebanese territories.

It is believed in local political circles that Tel Aviv deliberately delays its withdrawal from Lebanese lands in order to blackmail the Lebanese authorities and to impose a capitulatory "peace treaty" on them. It is with great concern that people in Beirut received the results of the visit paid to the USA by Israeli Foreign Minister Shamir and his statement that Washington is not going to put any pressure on Tel Aviv. The newspaper AN-NIDA' says in this connection that Tel Aviv's plans of aggression have the full backing of the U.S. administration with whose representatives Shamir just held talks.

The Communist Action Organisation of Lebanon called for general struggle against Tel Aviv's plans to take so-called "special security measures for southern Lebanon." The organisation stresses in its statement that implementation of the Israeli plan would mean in fact the realisation of the provisions of a separate treaty without its being actually signed.

By "security measures" Israel means the opening of its frontier with Lebanon and the continued right for itself to send land, naval and air patrols to south Lebanese districts and to turn the enclave, captured by Haddad's separatists, into a military and political adjunct of Israel.

The organisation, the statement says, considers it necessary to warn against the dangerous consequences of reliance on the United States in the settlement of the Lebanese problem since after the Washington talks of Lebanese President al-Jumayyil it became clear that the Washington administration would help carry out "Israeli security measures".

Washington October 23 TASS -- U.S. President Reagan availed himself of the opportunity presented by his meeting with a visiting delegation of the League of Arab States in order to try and impose on the Arabs the recognition of Israel as a preliminary condition for any progress in the settlement of present situation in the Middle East.

For its part, the delegation of the League of Arab States stressed that the Palestine Liberation Organisation is the only legitimate representative of the Arab people of Palestine. As is known, Washington does not want to have anything to do with this organisation.

Commenting on this meeting the press says that it was fruitless.

COMMENT ON SHARON INTERVIEW, AL-JUMAYYIL REMARKS

LD242358 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1550 GMT 24 Oct 82

[From the "International Panarama" program presented by Igor Fesunenko]

[Text] The situation in Lebanon remains extremely tense. The Israeli forces continue to occupy a considerable part of the territory of that country. Israeli machineguns are trained on West Beirut and communication links with the Lebanese capital are (?interrupted). Periodically the occupying forces open fire in the Al-Biqa' Valley on the positions of the Syrian contingent of the inter-Arab peace forces based there. The Israelis continue to organize raids on Palestinian refugee camps and make arrests among the peaceful population.

This barbarous lawlessness, this international banditry, takes place with the agreement and encouragement of the United States. This is well known, and was in fact admitted recently in an interview with the well-known Italian journalist Oriana Fallaci by General Sharon, the Israeli defense minister. The interview was printed in the Italian journal EUROPEO and then reprinted by many other organs of the media, including Soviet ones. You see it here printed in black and white on page 14 of EUROPEO, edition No (?36) of this year. Sharon admits that as long ago as September 1981 he was discussing with the then secretary of state, Alexander Haig, Defense Secretary Weinberger and White House emissary Philip Habib the possibility of conducting an operation involving Israeli forces invading Lebanon. And I warned them, said Sharon, and then see how amazed they pretended to be when we did it -- it, that is, the invasion of Lebanon.

Well, what can one say? One may assume this cynical admission by Sharon, exposing his accomplices, has caused considerable trouble for senior officials of the White House and State Department, who have been trying to assure the world that they are not implicated in Israel's aggression in Lebanon -- trying unsuccessfully, it must be added.

This week, Lebanese President al-Jumayyil made a long journey. He spoke at the United Nations -- you are seeing film of this at this moment -- and then had talks with U.S. leaders. Then he visited Paris and Rome. During these contacts and talks, and in his speeches -- in particular the one at the United Nations -- and in his statements to the press, he stressed that the main task of his government is to bring the situation in the country back to normal as soon as possible, which is not possible without the withdrawal of Israeli forces. In an interview with the Paris paper LE MONDE, in reply to a question about the recent massacre of innocent people in the Sabra and Shatila Palestinian refugee camps, the Lebanese president said that the occupying power bears direct responsibility for what takes place on territories under its control. In saying this, the president of Lebanon is of course quite correct.

SHARON TESTIFIES AT INQUIRY INTO MASSACRE

LD251604 Moscow TASS in English 1516 GMT 25 Oct 82

[Text] Amman October 25 TASS -- Israeli Defence Minister Sharon, testifying before the commission of "inquiry" into the circumstances of the massacre at the Sabra and Shatila Palestinian refugee camps in West Beirut, has admitted that the action which led to the tragedy had been initiated on his personal orders. The Israeli "hawk" has thus confirmed that Tel Aviv is entirely responsible for the killings in cold blood of thousands of unarmed Palestinian refugees, among them many women, children and old people.

Having set up a commission of "inquiry," Tel Aviv is trying to dampen the wave of outrage in the world over the Sabra and Shatila massacre and also to diminish discontent in Israel itself.

ISRAELI 'INTRIGUES' AGAINST EGYPT CITED

Border Alerts

LD251938 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1530 GMT 25 Oct 82

[From "Window on the Arab World" presented by Rafael Arutyunov]

[Text] The Cairo papers are writing more and more about Tel Aviv's intrigues against Egypt. AL-AHALI, for example, citing informed sources in the Egyptian Government, said that, when the aggression against Lebanon was at its peak, the Israeli Army carried out some provocative alerts along the border with Egypt. The paper added that the Begin government, in an attempt to weaken Egypt's solidarity with the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples, threatened to reoccupy the Sinai Peninsula.

According to AL-AHALI, a recent statement by President Mubarak carried a specific meaning with regard to the existence of such threats. The Egyptian president said that Israel is still maintaining a very large number of its forces -- 16 brigades -- near the Egyptian border. There is also a document -- Israel's Strategy in the Eighties -- which has been published by the International Zionist Organization, and which confirms Tel Aviv's intention to return to Sinai. This document was first published in the Israeli press, and was recently republished by the Cairo AL-AHRAM AL-IQTISADI. This document said frankly that the occupation of Sinai is not a problem from the military point of view; the operation of penetrating the Egyptian border would take no more than 24 hours. This document, according to the Paris AFRIQUE-ASIE, envisages the reoccupation of the Sinai with all its present resources.

This means that the Israeli Zionist rulers by concluding the so-called peace treaty with Egypt and the return of Sinai to Egypt, wanted only to give themselves a free hand in a military adventure against the Palestinians and Lebanon, Syria and the rest of the Arabs. But they have never abandoned their expansionist ambitions to Egyptian territories. This is the price of the agreements with the Israeli rulers which Washington looks after. These agreements are traps for any Arab country which may fall in the snare of unilateral deals which ignore comprehensive and just settlements in the Middle East.

Threat of Reprisals

PM251033 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 Oct 82 p 5

[Correspondent V. Peresada dispatch: "In a Threatening Tone"]

[Text] Cairo, 17 Oct -- Addressing members of the United Jewish Appeal Zionist organization, Prime Minister M. Begin stressed that despite the "war in Lebanon," Egypt has not broken its treaty obligations toward Tel Aviv.

Commenting on this statement, observers here note that Begin omitted the main thing: whether the position of Egypt, which has limited itself to recalling its ambassador from Israel, was just the result of "adherence" to Camp David or whether there were other reasons, too. It seems that there were. As S. Peres, leader of the Israeli Labor Party, has stated, as far back as last summer the Begin government threatened Cairo with "military reprisals" if it took a more serious step and broke off diplomatic relations with Tel Aviv.

It is no surprise, unfortunately, that people talk to Egypt, which has a sovereign right to an independent policy, in a peremptory tone. Such, indeed, is the "spirit of Camp David," such is the seamy side of the separate deal by which the largest Arab country is bound.

OVERVIEW, OUTLOOK FOR SOVIET-IRANIAN RELATIONS

NC221436 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1200 GMT 22 Oct 82

[Tenth and last talk in a series by Vladimir Volinskiy]

[Text] Vladimir Volinskiy writes: Dear listeners, in today's talk, which is the final one, I want to analyze the expansion of good-neighborly relations between the Soviet Union and Iran. In previous talks we spoke about the friendly feelings of the Soviet people toward the Iranian people and their favorable views on Iran's revolution. On the other hand, the Soviet people know that the Iranians are peace-loving people and they do not have unfriendly feelings toward the Soviet people. This in itself is a good condition for the establishment of good relations between the two countries.

The two countries have several common objectives, one of which is struggles against the imperialist forces which are trying to impose their will on other nations and not to allow these nations to tread the path they have chosen. Another common point that united the peoples of the two countries is their firm determination to construct a better future for workers.

There are no unsolved problems in the relations between the Soviet Union and the Islamic Republic of Iran. However, at the same time there are many untapped possibilities for mutually beneficial cooperation in various fields of bilateral relations. One of these fields is economic relations. History has shown from a long time ago that these relations between the two countries are mutually beneficial. Your country can receive the commodities needed, namely various industrial equipment for plants and other units, raw materials, wood and lumber, cement for construction works and even electricity. Iran does not have to spend foreign exchange which it receives by selling oil to Western countries in order to pay for all these commodities, because the Soviet Union is prepared to purchase various products, including industrial and agricultural products, from Iran. Moreover trade with the Soviet Union is profitable because our two countries are located next to each other, hence the low amount to be paid by Iran for the transportation of goods.

The Soviet Union has been cooperating with Iran for a long time in the construction of various industrial units, generators and grain elevators needed by Iran's national economy. Our dear listeners are certainly fully aware of the assistance extended for the construction and operation of the Isfahan steel mill -- the first and only steel plant in Iran -- to your country. Dozens of Soviet experts are working next to Iranians in the Isfahan steel mill and in other industrial units built in Iran with Soviet assistance. Soviet experts, like friends of the Iranians, lived with them through the difficult days of the revolution, through the post-revolution period and through the difficulties of the present situation.

Vladimir Volinskiy then writes: Now I can remember an incident at the Arak machinery plant. Because of the obstructionism by some experts of Western countries, the workers of this plant decided at their meeting to dismiss them. However, at the same time they issued a resolution stating that the Soviet experts should not be considered to be foreign experts.

The workers said: The Soviet experts live and work with us. They are among us and their situation does not differ from ours. They do not try to be in a higher position than we are and their salaries are not higher than ours.

I can also remember the activities and toilings of the Soviet geologists in the burning deserts and in the impassable mountains in Iran where they discovered rich iron ore deposits, and coal deposits in the Tabas area which are considered to be Asia's richest coal deposit, as well as nonferrous reserves and gold. These activities have now stopped.

The Soviet Union does not invest when extending economic assistance to Iran because it does not wish to gain profits. All the industrial units remain in Iran's ownership and the cost for the assistance -- contrary to what the Western countries do -- is paid by delivering Iranian-made products to the Soviet Union. This in turn helps the development of your country's industries and agriculture and increases job availability.

The extent of cooperation with the Soviet Union in the field of assisting Iran's industrial progress as well as the extent of trade may increase. But it should be stated very frankly that some people in Iran who have acquired a pro-West inclination are artificially preventing the expansion of this cooperation. Naturally, the Soviet Union does not impose its assistance on the Iranians and the Iranians themselves should discern whether the establishment of vast economic relations with the Soviet Union is necessary for them or not. We only refer to possibilities, the uses of which can be mutually beneficial.

Let us now discuss another field of our relations and contacts and that is the cultural field. Great experience has been gained in the Soviet Union as far as fighting illiteracy and as far as the expansion and growth of the national cultures of peoples living in the country are concerned. Science and technology have reached an extremely high level of progress. Your country has great duties to carry out in these fields. We are prepared to fraternally share our experiences with the Iranian people, but we are witnessing an odd situation. Iranian youths have been prohibited from coming to the Soviet Union to study in our country's colleges, while tens of thousands of young Iranians are studying in the United States and other Western countries and large sums of foreign exchange are spent to cover their expenses. By virtue of a government decree, the learning of the Russian language, too, has been banned while other foriegn languages are freely taught in Iran.

Therefore the slogan of "Neither East nor West" does not conform with this action. Does this not mean that some personalities who are members of the Cultural Revolution Staff and who have been educated in the West want to artificially sever long lasting cultural ties between the peoples of the Soviet Union and Iran in order to please the imperialists?

There are also those in Iran who think: It does not matter if we calumniate the Soviet Union and regard the Soviet citizens who are working in Iran with suspicion and indifferene. In return we can use the Soviet Union's friendly stance on Iran and gain economic profits. However, these calculations are naive. We respect true friends and have a friendly attitude toward them. We are also prepared to deal with people whose views differ from ours, but whose behavior is respectable and who carefully observe the principles of respect and mutual benefits. But we are also well able to identify those people whose behavior is far from sincere.

The Soviet Union has kept open the doors for good relations with Iran in various fields. Naturally we mean relations based on reciprocity and mutual benefits. We believe that the extensive expansion of such relations can only be to the benefit of the peoples of both countries. However, there is a famous saying that it takes two hands to clap.

Vladimir Volinski then writes: Sometimes comrades ask me what is necessary for the necessity of the existence of good relations with the Soviet Union to be understood, I answer that in my opinion a better acquaintance with the Soviet Union and with its people and policy is necessary first and foremost.

Many Iranian newspapers as well as the radio and television that are state-owned now, too, like during the shah's era -- even though this may seem surprising -- broadcast reports about the Soviet Union that stem from the false reports by Western news agencies, namely U.S. news agencies. Better acquaintance with the Soviet Union will help respectable but misled Iranians to understand the truth.

Another important point is that the Iranians themselves should realize the true nature of those people in Iran who intentionally calumniate the Soviet Union, to realize these people's objectives and to understand onto what path these people want to push the Iranian people.

Vladimir Volinskiy then writes: My friends sometimes ask me what my opinion is on the outlook of Soviet-Iranian relations. My answer is that I regard these relations with optimism. The reason for my optimism is, first and foremost, that all experiences have proven and prove more and more each year that the expansion of relations between the Soviet Union and the Islamic Republic of Iran in various fields are fruitful and mutually beneficial. However, those who are trying -- like the shah in the past -- to intentionally disseminate babblings and fabrications about the Soviet Union and its alleged threat to Iran and to thus deceive the Iranian people will gradually disgrace themselves. The truth will win sooner or later and the truth in Soviet-Iranian relations is that the ensuring of vast cooperation truly stemming from the principles of good-neighborly relations and equality between the Soviet Union and Iran meets the radical interests of both countries and of the peoples of the Soviet Union and Iran; it is because of this that the future belongs to such good-neighborly relations between the Soviet Union and Iran.

Dear listeners, this was the last talk about Soviet-Iranian relations by Vladimir Volinskiy, who worked in Iran for several years. We ask you to write to us and state you views on this series of our talks. Our address is: USSR, Moscow Radio, Iran Branch.

ECONOMIST: IRAN-IRAQ WAR HARMS OPEC'S INTERESTS

GF241540 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1200 GMT 24 Oct 82

[Talk by Soviet economist (Andrey Nestrenkov) entitled: "The War Between Iran and Iraq; The OPEC Organization" -- read by announcer]

[Text] The armed clash between Iran and Iraq is now over 2 years old. Various news agencies report on the daily loss of life and new destruction. This war is beneficial neither for Iraq nor Iran. According to some estimates this war costs Iran $250 million a month and it is almost certain that Iraq is not likely to be spreading any less.

I have to point out that the Western oil monopolies play an important role among those who warm their hands over the fire of war between Iran and Iraq. They are the same monopolies that during the past decades treated the Arabs and Iranians very harshly and enslaved them. As we know, Iran and Iraq are among the major members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries. Unfortunately, the Iran-Iraq war has caused disunity among the OPEC members in their activities. This is a dangerous trend and will seriously harm the flowering of OPEC's struggle against the monopolies. The point is that the countries which are at war and thus facing numerous financial problems are forced to find new ways to increase their oil exports. This sometimes occurs to the detriment of the unity of action among the OPEC members.

For example, Iran in recent months, has doubled its oil production from the 1.2 million barrel per day ceiling set for it by OPEC. Iran's oil prices are also below OPEC benchmarks. In the spring of the current year Iran sold three consignments of oil at greatly reduced prices even to the United States. One consignment was purchased to complete the U.S. strategic oil reserve which is a means of pressuring the oil-exporting countries.

We have no need to prove the fact that, considering the unfavorable market conditions at present, it is very important that the oil-exporting countries maintain a united policy on pricing and production levels of the liquid fuel since the sales problem faced by OPEC is not greatly related to the current energy production crisis in the capitalist world and is more due to the glut in the market caused by the oil pumped by Western monopolies outside the OPEC member-countries or purchased from such sources.

The monopolies wish to reduce the price of oil at any cost and in this they are aided by those who ignore the price agreements reached within the OPEC framework in order to satisfy nationalist needs which may be great but only last a short while. The danger here is that other OPEC members, in fear of losing their market, will reduce the price of their own products. I give you the following example to show you the gravity of such a trend: The reduction of oil prices by $4 or $5 per barrel is equal to the loss of $80 million per day by OPEC countries and an equal gain by the Western countries.

We must point out another matter about the Iran-Iraq war. The war is weakening the forces in both countries and the economies of both nations have suffered a great deal. The oil industry, especially, the backbone of the economy of both countries, is in a difficult situation. A large number of the wells, pipelines and storage tanks have ceased to work. Last year the level of production in Iraq was reduced by 2/3 from 2.6 million barrels a day to 900,000 barrels. Oil refineries and petrochemical complexes in Basra and the large complexes under construction in Shiraz and Bandar-e Khomeyni have been badly damaged. The several billion dollars spent to build these factories therefore, cannot be depreciated. Experts believe that it will take 5-7 years to rebuild the oil industries in both countries. The leaders of the international system of oil trading hope that Baghdad and Tehran will be forced to seek their help to achieve these goals. They are adamant about returning to the two countries in the guise of this so-called help.

There is no doubt that such plans are dangerous for both Iran and Iraq. The two countries which have been freed from the chains of the monopolies will not allow themselves to be chained again. However, both countries will have to put a great deal of effort into the reconstruction of their oil industry, even with the help of friendly countries, and spend a great deal of money which will be a great burden due to the destruction and damages caused by the war.

We can say that the true enemies of Iran and Iraq, including the oil monopolies, benefit from the the war between the two countries. Under the conditions when imperialism and Zionism has stated a new and strong aggression against the rights and the freedom of the Middle East countries and at a time when international capitalism is making a hard effort to resume its economic supremacy over them, such a trend may have dangerous results. Under such circumstances helping the opposition is not only a foolish attitude but dangerous as well.

U.S. FEELINGS ABOUT IRAN-IRAQ WAR VIEWED

LD241352 Moscow TASS in English 1300 GMT 24 Oct 82

[Text] Moscow October 24 TASS -- The armed conflict between Iran and Iraq is now going on for the third year, KRASNAYA ZVEZDA reminded its readers today. The newspaper said the conflict, which it described as being tragically senseless, has diverted the attention and resources of the two nations and governments, holding anti-imperialist and anti-Zionist stands, from their efforts to solve pressing internal problems and the struggle against the plans of aggressive imperialist circles, in the first place those of the United States, to assert their domination in South East Asia, and against continued Israeli aggression. The conflict, KRASNAYA ZVEZDA added, has impaired the situation not only in that region but also beyond.

Iran and Iraq have suffered major casualties. According to estimates of foreign military experts, they have now run on both sides to many tens of thousands killed, 200,000 wounded and some 50,000 taken prisoner of war. Air bombings and artillery shellings have done enormous damage to cities, industrial projects, especially those in the oil industry, and transport facilities.

The Iran-Iraq hostilities, the newspaper emphasised further, have only served the interests of imperialist forces and are fraught with grave consequences. From the very outset, the Pentagon has used the war as a pretext for the sea-lifting of a naval armada to the Persian Gulf. Also today, the desire to establish military ascendancy in the region underlies all Washington's political and other scheming, in particular its approach to the Iran-Iraq conflict. Domination in the region would enable the United States to begin openly to suppress the national liberation forces there militarily, subjugate the countries of the region to U.S. diktat, and lay its hands on Arab oil.

They in the United States, the newspaper said, are also hoping for the escalation of the Iran-Iraq war, splitting the Arab world, eventually to move the Arabs' struggle to overcome the ruinous consequences of Israeli aggression into the background. They in the Arab countries are becoming increasingly aware of this.

REVOLUTION DAY IN SOUTHERN YEMEN OBSERVED

Moscow Event

PM251115 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 Oct 82 p 4

[TASS report: "On a Firm Foundation"]

[Text] A soiree of representatives of the public held in Moscow on 12 October was devoted to the national holiday of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen [PDRY] -- Revolution Day.

The speeches stressed that Soviet people have feelings of profound sympathy for the people of Democratic Yemen, who under the leadership of the Yemen Socialist Party are implementing fundamental revolutionary transformations in the country. Soviet-South Yemen relations, the speaker noted, will continue to develop in the interests of the two peoples and of peace and security in the Near East on the firm foundation of the Treaty on Friendship and Cooperation between the two countries.

S.A.B. Ibn Hasanayn, PDRY ambassador to the USSR, expressed thanks to the Soviet Union for the all-round and effective aid it is rendering the PDRY in the political, economic and other fields.

Leader's Remarks Cited

PM251713 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Oct 82 p 5

[TASS report: "Pursuing a Consistent Course"]

[Text] Aden, 14 Oct -- The People's Democratic Republic of Yemen (PDRY) is consistently pursuing a course toward strengthening peace and friendship among peoples, supporting their struggle for freedom, independence and social progress and strengthening socialism's positions in the world. We will continue to follow this policy, 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, general secretary of the Yemen Socialist Party (YSP) and chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium, said on the occasion of the national holiday -- 14 October Revolution Day.

Since gaining independence in 1967, he said, our country's people have implemented important transformations in the political, social and economic spheres in the interests of the broad working masses. Foreign companies in the country have been nationalized, a radical agricultural reform has been carried out with the participation of the peasants, and the foundation of a national economy has been laid. The main achievement is the establishment of a political authority expressing the interests of the new social forces in South Yemeni society.

These transformations are an important stage in the implementation of the tasks of the national democratic revolution and its development into a socialist revolution.

They were made possible largely by the support of the Soviet Union, which has been firmly on our people's side in their struggle for independence, social progress and the protection of revolutionary gains.

The USSR has been and remains a true friend of the people of Democratic Yemen.

The recent Soviet-South Yemeni summit talks in Moscow were a fine boost to the further development and deepening of cooperation between our two countries in various spheres. They confirmed the unity of our countries' positions on questions of joint struggle against imperialism and in support of the forces of liberation and progress to achieve the triumph of the cause of world peace.

Touching on events in Lebanon, in particular the Israeli occupiers' reign of terror in the country, 'Ali Nasir Muhammad stressed that they are a direct result of U.S.-Israeli collusion aimed at liquidating the Palestinian resistance movement and the Arab national movement, and is strengthening Israel's positions and U.S. domination in the Near East. Both the Camp David deal as a whole and the recent Reagan plan for a Near East "settlement" are geared to implementing these criminal designs.

Expressing the firm belief that these plans are bound to fail, 'Ali Nasir Muhammad said that the Soviet proposals put forward by L.I. Brezhnev are a real basis for a lasting and just peace in the Near East. The Soviet Union, he observed, adopts a genuinely internationalist position in its relations with Arab countries. This has been manifested in its clear and concrete support for the victims of U.S.-Israeli aggression.

SYRIAN-SOVIET COMMITTEE TO DISCUSS COOPERATION

Delegation Departs Moscow

LD221514 Moscow World Service in English 1100 GMT 22 Oct 82

[Text] A Soviet delegation has left for Syria where it will attend a session of the bilateral Commission for Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation. The session will outline measures promoting contacts in power engineering, oil and agriculture. In this and other areas Syria has built or is building 50 projects with Soviet assistance.

Meeting in Damascus

JN231910 Damascus Domestic Television Service in Arabic 1830 GMT 23 Oct 82

[Text] The Syrian-Soviet Permanent Committee for Scientific, Economic and Technical Cooperation held its first meeting in Damascus this morning. During this meeting the various tasks were entrusted to the subcommittees which will continue their work and submit their reports to the coordination committee. The protocol of the seventh session of the permanent committee will be prepared before the scheduled arrival of the head of the Soviet side to the committee in Damascus on 29 October.

SOVIET-SYRIAN ECONOMIC COOPERATION REVIEWED

LD222252 Moscow TASS in English 1744 GMT 22 Oct 82

[Text] Moscow October 22 TASS -- Soviet-Syrian relations are successfully developing on the basis of the community of interests of the peoples of both countries in their struggle for peace and social progress. This was stated to a TASS correspondent by Semen Skachkov, chairman of the USSR State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations. A considerable place in relations between the two countries is held by economic and technical cooperation the foundation to which was laid by the first Soviet-Syrian Agreement on Economic and Technical Cooperation, signed on October 28, 1957.

In the past 25 years equitable, mutually beneficial economic contacts between the USSR and the Syrian Arab Republic have been developing in many branches such as power industry, oil extracting industry, irrigation and water conservancy, transport, the training of national cadres. 35 economic projects were put into operation in Syria through the joint efforts of the two countries in that period, and another 29 projects are now under construction.

Noticeable successes were attained in such a (?key area) of cooperation as comprehensive use of water and energy resources [words indistinct], said Semen Skachkov. The hydroelectric power station of the Euphrates hydroengineering complex, with its capacity of 800,000 kilowatts, now accounts for up to 70 percent of Syria's total electricity production. The threat of floods was liquidated for all time and the Al-Asad water reservoir, with the holding capacity of 12,000 million cubic metres, made it possible to considerably increase the area of the irrigated lands.

The network of high-voltage electric transmission lines, with a total length of about 1,800 kilometers, built with the participation of Soviet organizations, covers all the country. It carries electric energy of the Euphrates hydroelectric power station to central and western areas of Syria, where big industrial and agricultural structures are located, and also to important areas of oil extraction in the eastern part of the republic and neighbouring Arab countries.

The oil extracting industry of the Syrian Arab Republic is successfully developing. The industry was established as a result of almost 20 year long Soviet-Syrian cooperation in this sphere, said Semen Skachkov. Six oil deposits were put into commercial exploitation in Syria in close cooperation between the two countries. This enables Syria to extract annually 8-10 million tons of oil in the recent years. Now the Syrian Arab Republic is not only self-sufficient in oil but also exports it, including to the Soviet Union.

Very important branch of cooperation is transport construction. About 1,100 kilometres of railways were driven in Syria with Soviet technical assistance. Work is under way in the construction of motor road bridges, expansion of the Al-Ladhiqiyah sea terminal.

25 years of fruitful Soviet-Syrian economic and technical cooperation convincingly testify to the Soviet Union's invariable support for the Syrian people's efforts in implementation of programmes of progressive socio-economic transformations, consolidation of Syria's national independence, Semen Skachkov stressed in conclusion.

ALGERIAN MILITARY DELEGATION LEAVES FOR MOSCOW

LD251428 Algiers APS in French 1200 GMT 25 Oct 82

[Text] Algiers, 25 Oct (APS) -- An important Ministry of National Defense military delegation left Algiers on Monday for Moscow on an official working visit to the USSR at the invitation of the Soviet Ministry of Defense. The military delegation is led by Col Abdelmalek Guenaizia, member of the Central Committee, [words indistinct] at the Ministry of National Defense, and includes several high-ranking officers of the National People's Assembly.

PROTOCOL SIGNED ON SOVIET-LIBYAN COOPERATION

PM220909 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 Oct 82 p 4

[TASS report: "Protocol Signed"]

[Text] The eighth session of the Soviet-Libyan intergovernmental commission on questions of developing economic, scientific and technical cooperation and also trade ended in Moscow on 15 October. A protocol was signed providing for practical measures to further strengthen and develop equal, mutually advantageous cooperation between our countries.

MOZAMBIQUE PARLIAMENTARIANS VISIT USSR 15-22 OCT

Meet With Ruben

PM251103 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 17 Oct 82 Morning Edition p 3

[TASS report: "Guests From Mozambique"]

[Text] A delegation from the Mozambique People's Assembly headed by F. Ganhao, member of the assembly's standing commission and member of the Mozambique Liberation Front [Frelimo] party Central Committee, arrived in Moscow 15 October on an official visit at the invitation of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

On the same day the parliamentarians visited the USSR Supreme Soviet. The guests were warmly welcomed by V.P. Ruben, chairman of the Soviet of Nationalities of the USSR Supreme Soviet. During their talk, which took place in a friendly atmosphere, the confidence was voiced that the visit by the Mozambique People's Assembly delegation would strengthen the good traditions of friendship and cooperation linking the two countries' peoples and parliaments. Taking part in the talk were USSR Supreme Soviet Deputy M. Kanoatov, V.G. Vysotin, chief of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium International Relations Department; and other officials and Hipolra Patricio, Mozambique ambassador to the USSR.

Talks End

LD251428 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 25 Oct 82

[Text] At the invitation of the USSR Supreme Soviet, a delegation of the People's Assembly of the Peoples' Republic of Mozambique visited in our country from 15-22 October on an official, friendly visit. The guests visited Moscow, Bashkiriya and Tajikstan. They were received by Kunzetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. The delegation and Chairmen of the Chambers of the USSR Supreme Soviet, Shitikov and Ruben, also met for talks.

The Mozambique guests highly evaluated the fruitful cooperation with the Soviet Union, which contributes to the strengthening of the process of constructing the foundations of socialism and the defense of the national independence and security of the country.

When considering international problems, deputies of both states expressed their deep concern at the aggravation of the international situation brought about by imperialism, headed by the United States of America. They spoke in favor of the urgent need to remove the threat of a nuclear catastrophe and to limit the arms race. The guest from Mozambique gave a high evaluation of the constructive contribution of the Soviet Union, and of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev personally, in the cause of the struggle to preserve peace and to strengthen international security.

A delegation of the USSR Supreme Soviet has been invited on behalf of the People's Assembly of Mozambique to visit Mozambique on an official, friendly visit.

U.S., SOUTH AFRICAN SECRET SERVICES COOPERATE

PM251147 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 Oct 82 p 5

[Igor Tarutin "Commentator's Column": "Hand in Hand With the Racists"]

[Text] CIA Director W. Casey has visited the Republic of South Africa, where he met with its leaders. This was reported by the South African newspaper FINANCIAL MAIL. The U.S. Embassy in South Africa has refused to confirm or deny this fact, stating that "the U.S. Government never comments on the whereabouts of its intelligence personnel."

It is characteristic that the visit to the Republic of South Africa by the head of the U.S. espionage department followed a series of acts of subversion organized by the South African special services against neighboring states. For instance, the racists were caught in Zimbabwe. Under the pressure of irrefutable evidence Pretoria had to admit publicly that the detachment of saboteurs, defeated by the Zimbabwe Army, conisted of regular servicemen from the Republic of South Africa. Ruth Ferst, an active member of the African National Congress, died in Maputo, the capital of Mozambique, as the result of a bomb planted by racist agents. The Lesotho Government has accused Pretoria of recent attempts on the lives of leaders of the kingdom, including the country's prime minister, D. Jonathan.

Many of these operations by the South African secret services were carried out with the knowledge or direct participation of the CIA. Thus the Mozambique authorities established that employees of the U.S. Embassy in Maputo directed an assault group of South African commandoes which dealt with African National Congress members working there. In just the same way it became known that the CIA was involved in an attempt by the Republic of South Africa special services to carry out a coup in the Seychelles. The ringleader of the detachment of mercenaries who intended to overthrow the lawful Seychelles Government stated that he had operated in contact with representatives of U.S. intelligence.

Thus numerous facts attest to the close cooperation between the U.S. and Republic of South Africa secret services. Here South African intelligence is assigned the role of a CIA stooge on whom the "dirtiest work" is imposed. Washington is using Pretoria to wage a struggle against the national liberation movements and the progressive African regimes.

The collaboration between the U.S. special services and the racist regime of the Republic of South Africa is a notable link in the subversive activity of the forces of imperialism in southern Africa. It is aimed against the security and domestic stability of the young states there.

USSR RED CROSS SENDS MEDICAL SUPPLIES TO LIBERIA

PM220907 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 Oct 82 p 4

[TASS report: "a Humane Act"]

[Text] Expressing sincere condolences and wishing to alleviate the lot of the victims of natural disaster in Liberia, the Executive Committee of the USSR Union of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies has sent a large consignment of medical supplies to that African state's Red Cross society by Aeroflot plane.

PARTY, GOVERNMENT CONGRATULATES FAR EAST WORKERS

LD221818 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1400 GMT 22 Oct 82

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the USSR Council of Ministers have congratulated the working people of the Far East, Far East servicemen and seamen of the Red Banner Pacific Fleet on the portentous date -- the 60th anniversary of the liberation of the Far East from the interventionist forces and the White Guards.

Under the guidance of the Communist Party, the working people of the Soviet Far East have travelled a long path of victories and achievements. With the selfless labor of Soviet people, the greetings stress, the area has become a major economic region with diverse industry, highly-mechanized agriculture and advanced science and culture. Construction of the Baykal-Amur Railway has become a vivid manifestation of fraternal cooperation and friendship among peoples. A great deal has been done, and as Leonid Ilich Brezhnev noted during his trip through Siberia and the Far East, ahead lies a great amount of work to be done to make fuller use of the extremely rich mineral wealth and all reserves in this remarkable region in order to multiply the riches of our country.

The CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the USSR Council of Ministers expressed their firm conviction that the working people of the Far East, the Far East servicemen and seamen would mark the 60th anniversary of the liberation of the Far East from the interventionist forces and the White Guards with fresh achievements in communist construction, and would continue in the future to tirelessly strengthen their economic and defense potential and to vigilantly guard the sacred borders of our homeland.

PRAVDA REPORTS ON BOOK BY CPSU'S GRISHIN

LD221544 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2100 GMT 21 Oct 82

[From the PRAVDA review]

[Text] Politizdat has published a collection of selected speeches and articles by Grishin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Moscow Gorkom. PRAVDA devotes to this publication an article entitled: Following a Course of Creativity.

The capital's Communists, the book shows, recognize the high degree of responsibility demanded for revealing and implementing the advantages of the intensive way of development. Party organizations have led the work to reconstruct and reequip enterprises, increase their specialization, make fuller use of their production capacities and increase labor productivity.

Close attention, Comrade Grishin writes, is devoted to improving management, planning and the economic mechanism in accordance with the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers. The Communists of Moscow, where the economic ministries and central departments are located, have a special role in ensuring that the work of all levels of management is organized and coordinated, that planning is improved and that members of the party become more responsible for implementing decisions adopted on questions concerning the economy, plan tasks and labor agreement obligations. The attention of Muscovites, like that of all Soviet people, is now focused on the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee May plenum, which approved the USSR Food Program for the period up to 1990.

The book analyzes in detail the tasks and activity of Moscow's Communists in implementing it. The task put forward by the party -- of turning the capital into a model communist city -- is particularly important, the article says. In concentrating its efforts on fulfilling the task, the capital's party organization devotes particular attention to its concern that each person should live and work better. Of great significance in this matter is persistent improvement in the areas of health care, education, trade, and the spheres of consumer services, public transportation, municipal services and the strengthening of law and order. A model communist city, the book notes, is a city with a high level of economy, science and culture, which is comfortable for people to live in and which possesses a favorable moral atmosphere.

RSFSR COUNCIL OF MINISTERS SESSION REPORTED

LD251412 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 25 Oct 82

[Text] A session of the Russian Federation Council of Ministers is now in progress in Moscow. There are three questions on the agenda: the results of the fulfillment of the state plan for the economic and social development of the republic and of the RSFSR state budget for January-September 1982; the draft state plan for the economic and social development of the republic and state budget for 1983; and the draft food program for the Russian Federation for the period up to 1990.

It was noted at the session that as a result of the implementation of the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and of subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenary sessions, a further growth has been secured of the republic's economic potential along with an increase in the people's prospertiy.

Russian Federation industry has fulfilled the plan for the marketing of output and delivery of the majority of the most important types of articles. Work has begun in the republic to fulfill the Food Program. Agricultural workers have on the whole completed harvesting grain crops and other agricultural crops. The numbers of cattle, pigs and poultry have increased in kolkhozes and sovkhozes.

Measures have been implemented to increase people's standard of living. Workers and employees' wages, incomes of collective farmers and the implementation of consumer services for the population have increased. Considerably more residential buildings, preschool establishments and hospitals have been handed over for use than in the January-September period last year. As far as incomes are concerned, the republican state budget has been fulfilled.

It was also noted at the session that the rate of development of the national economy, attained over the 9 months of 1982, does, as far as a number of indicators is concerned, depart from the tasks provided in the plan. Individual ministries and departments fail to show the necessary exactitude toward heads of associations, enterprises and organizations to make them strictly observe state, plan and labor discipline.

The special necessity of making good the shortfall in production that has been allowed to occur, of increasing production of consumer goods and of improving their quality and expanding their range was emphasized at the session. It was pointed out that it is essential to adhere as strictly as possible to the regime of savings and cost-conscious measures in the utilization of raw materials, fuel and energy and other material resources, and to eliminate various losses and unproductive outlays.

In accordance with the Russian Federation's socioeconomic tasks of development, the draft plan provides for a further growth in working people's prosperity on the basis of consolidating the material-technological foundation of the republic's economy and of increasing the efficiency of public sector production. The draft plan assigns an important role to developing key industries of the economy and to improving proportionality in their development.

The session is being chaired by Mikhail Sergeyevich Solomentsev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, and chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers.

Food Program Approved

LD251800 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 25 Oct 82

[Text] The RSFSR Council of Ministers today examined the results of the fulfillment of the republic's plan for economic and social development, its budget for 9 months of this year, and the draft plan for marketing, production and delivery of the majority of the most important articles. Growth of industrial production, compared with the same period last year, was 3.3 percent. Work on implementing the Food Program is under way in the republic. The wages of manual and office workers have increased, as well as the incomes of kolkhoz farmers, and the implementation of consumer services for the population has also increased. Considerably more houses, preschool establishments and hospitals have been commissioned than in the January-September period of last year. The RSFSR state budget has been fulfilled in terms of revenue by 101 percent.

The RSFSR Council of Ministers approved the republic's Food Program for the period up to 1990. It sets out a whole range of measures for the implementing in the republic the party's consistent policy in the field of agriculture and reliably providing the population with food products.

Comrade Solomentsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers, spoke at the meeting.

AZERBAIJAN EFFORTS TO COMBAT FLOODS REPORTED

PM220931 Moscow TRUD in Russian 16 Oct 82 p 3

[Report by correspondent R. Agayev: "Flodding; Heavy and Prolonged Rain Has Caused Floods in a Number of Rayons of Azerbaijan"]

[Text] Baku -- The downpour was merciless. It lashed the vineyards and the mandarin orchards, tearing away leaves, ripe berries and fruit and breaking slender branches. Then mud streams oozed down from the mountains, covering the eggplant, onion and tea fields with a heavy mass of dirt.

Calls, each more alarming than the last, came in from Lenkoranskiy and Dzhalilabadskiy Rayons. Water from the overflowing Lenkoran and Bolady Rivers and others flooded a canning combine, a tea weighing factory and a bakery. The operation of many other industrial enterprises was disrupted.

In the republic's capital a government commission headed by A. Lemberanskiy, deputy chairman of the Azerbaijan SSR Council of Ministers, was immediately created to combat the flooding. Operational staffs are being organized everywhere to eliminate the results of the natural disaster.

A poultry factory was inundated on the Marso Sovkhoz, Lenkoranskiy Rayon. A group of workers headed by sovkhoz director N. Kyazimov went to help, but their vehicle's path was blocked by an enormous lake of overflowing water. Then it was decided to evacuate the poultry factory workers with the aid of a motorboat.

During those minutes, while the boat was rushing to the aid of the Marso Sovkhoz workers in Lenkoranskiy Rayon, in neighboring Dzhalilabadskiy Rayon Raykom First Secretary I. Kurbanov was forcing his way through the turbulent streams on a Niva as though it were an amphibian vehicle to reach the village of Novogotovka where the old houses were collapsing one after the other. Fortunately a recently constructed five-story apartment block was standing empty in the rayon center and it was decided to move people there. In practice it became clear very soon that they could not all be housed there. Therefore they are being moved on an emergency basis to the rayon consumer services center and other adapted premises.

After a short break the downpour descended with new force on the apartment blocks, plants, factories and fields of Lenkoranskiy Rayon. For 2 days Marso Sovkhoz workers and members of the rayon staff who had come to their aid dug a drainage channel to "discharge" the water which had flooded many hectares. Soon the 60-meter canal, reaching a depth of 3-4 meters in places, was joined with the Varnavul River. The sovkhoz's stock of fertilizers, the Selkhoztekhnika base and housing complex were saved....

Within a few hours a report came in that the tea weighing factory in Lenkoran had resumed its work. With the aid of pumps and drainage channels dug by Dzhalilabadskiy Rayon viticulturists a large part of the inundated plantations was also soon successfully drained.

The flooding is now retreating. Work is in full swing along the entire route from Lenkoran to Dzhalilabad: here a tractor is hauling a truck which had slid into a ditch, there a bulldozer is clearing the bed of the Bilyash River of the mandarin and other fruit trees swept away by the flooding.

The elements did not halt the grape harvest in the afflicted rayons. Work was resumed almost before the water had been drained from the plantations. Container carriers loaded to the brim with juicy grapes are filing along the eroded and damaged roads to the reception centers. The harvesters are working in rubber boots. The sun is very hot. The atmosphere from the damp soil is as stifling as a bathhouse locker room. But almost all the teams are producing their daily quota.

Trailers loaded with bricks and makeshift trucks [vagony-vremyanki] are moving in a constant stream toward us along the Lenkoran-Dzhalilabad road.... This is the aid which is reaching the afflicted rayons from the entire republic and other parts of the country. The vehicles which have come from Baku are delivering seeds, fertilizers, mixed feed and construction materials.... The republic Komsomol Central Committee has sent student volunteers to help. From Udmurtiya alone 40 prefabricated houses have been sent to accomodate the homeless.

The state is earmarking enormous funds to restore the destroyed economy. It is planned to supply substantial sums to families which have suffered from the flooding.

UKRAINE CP PLENUM HELD IN KIEV 22 OCTOBER

LD221626 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 22 Oct 82

[Text] A plenum of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee took place in Kiev today. Proceeding from the guidelines of the CPSU Central Committee and guided by directives of Comrade Brezhnev, its participants discussed additional measures concerned with the increase in the republic of the production of grain and other farm produce and fodder.

A report was delivered by Comrade Shcherbitskiy, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee.

The plenum also considered organizational problems. Comrade Titarenko was elected to the post of second secretary of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee; Comrade Kachura was elected to the post of secretary of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee.

DETAILS OF MUSLIM CONFERENCE IN TASHKENT REPORTED

GF241842 Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 19 Oct 82

[Text] The third congress of the Muslims of Soviet Central Asian republics and the Kazakh SSR continued in Tashkent on 19 October.

The speakers addressing the congress confirmed that the Soviet Muslims are adhering to the principles of Islam in their religious life and that they are actively participating in the struggle for peace. It was also mentioned that the representatives of the Soviet Muslim circles have participated in about 20 international conferences during the past few years on religious issues and on matters related to consolidating unity of direction [hemjihet] among the peoples.

A communique unanimously adopted during the congress says the following in brief: We, the participants of the third congress of the Muslims of Soviet Central Asian republics and the Kazakh SSR, call on Islamic organizations and the Muslims of the world to adopt resolute means for maintaining world peace. We (?express anxiety) that the activities of the United States constitute a threat to the establishment of a just and consolidated (?settlement) in the Near East. The United States is supporting the military activities of Tel Aviv. The United States is also (?encouraging) Tel Aviv's aggression and [words indistinct].

Meanwhile, the new structure of the leadership of the religious department of the Muslims of Central Asia and the Kazakh SSR was elected on 19 October. Ziyautdinkhan ibn Ishan Babakhan was elected the leader of the presidium of the new department.

Congress Ends

GF251802 Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 21 Oct 82

[Text] The participants of the third congress of the Muslims of Soviet Central Asian republics and the Kazakh SSR, which took place in Tashkent recently, departed for their own countries on 21 October. The congress was attended by the representatives of Muslims from Uzbekistan, Turkmenistan, Kirghizia, Tajikistan and Kazakhstan. Also attending as guests were the representatives of the Muslims of the (?Caucasus), Central Russia [as heard] and Siberia.

During the congress, the new structure of the leadership of the religious department of the Muslims of Central Asia and the Kazakh SSR was elected. Ziyautdinkhan ibn Ishan Babakhan was elected as the leader of the presidium of the new department.

LEADER APPEARANCES FOR 22-25 OCT REPORTED

Aliyev Addresses Baku Congress

LD232044 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1400 GMT 23 Oct 82

[Excerpts] The first republican congress of district doctors was held in Baku today. The congress was addressed by Comrade Aliyev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee.

Comrade Shalayev, chairman of the AUCCTU, and Comrade Burenkov, USSR minister of health, took part in the work of the congress.

Aliyev, Shalayev at Plenum

OW240815 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 2300 GMT 22 Oct 82

[TASS report from the Vremya newscast]

[Text] A plenum of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee was held in Baku today. Tasks of the republic's party organization in implementing the provisions and conclusions in Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's address at the festivities in Baku were discussed.

The reporter, Comrade Aliyev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee, and other speakers stressed that Comrade Brezhnev's speech has been received by Communists and all working people as a militant program for action. Socialist competition to worthily meet the 65th anniversary of Great October and the 60th founding anniversary of the USSR has expanded even further in response to the high assessment of the republic's achievements.

Comrade Shalayev, chairman of the AUCCTU, took part in the work of the plenum.

Dolgikh at Tula Obkom Plenum

LD222222 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2100 GMT 22 Oct 82

[Text] To Be Cost-Conscious in Things Large and Small; this is the headline of the report published about the Tula CPSU Obkom plenum, which examined the question of organizational and political work of the oblast party organization in implementing the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers decision on intensifying work to rationally save and utilize raw materials, fuel, energy and other material resources.

The plenum was addressed by Dolgikh, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and CPSU Central Committee secretary, who was warmly welcomed by those who were assembled.

He conveyed to the oblast's Communists and working people cordial greetings and best wishes from the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and Comrade Brezhnev personally. The party and people, said the speaker, selflessly work to implement the historic decisions of the 26th CPSU congress. The Soviet people, who are closely rallied round the party of Lenin and the Central Committee headed by the outstanding figure of our time, Comrade Brezhnev, fully support the party's internal and foreign policies. With new successes they usher in the approaching holiday: the 60th anniversary of the foundation of the USSR. All union and autonomous republics, all krays and oblasts, contribute to the country's achievements. Comrade Dolgikh noted the great political and economic significance of the question put forward for examination by the CPSU obkom plenum.

Savings and rational utilization of material resources are important factors that make for intensified economic work, increasing efficiency of the economy and greater national income and prosperity of the Soviet people.

Gorbachev in Stavropol Kray

LD251644 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 25 Oct 82

[Text] Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, member of the Politburo, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and Supreme Soviet deputy for Ipatovo electoral district, visited Stavropol Kray from 21-25 October.

Comrade Gorbachev met the electors, visited sovkhozes and kolkhozes of the kray, enterprises of the agroindustrial complex, and organizations and institutions. He conveyed to the working people of Stavropolye, cordial greetings from Leonid Ilich Brezhnev. In Novoaleksandrovskiy Rayon, Comrade Gorbachev addressed the electors. He renounced the work that is being carried out to implement the decisions of the 26th party congress and of the May CPSU Central Committee plenum, and Comrade Brezhnev's instructions for further raising the prosperity of Soviet people, strengthening the country's economic might and preserving world peace.

In the course of his conversations with party and administrative leaders, he discussed measures for improving agricultural production. Comrade Gorbachev was accompanied on his tour of the kray by the first secretary of Stavropol Kray, Murakhovskiy, and the chairman of the kray, Aranov.

NINE-MONTH INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION FIGURES REPORTED

PM251625 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 Oct 82 p 1

[USSR Central Statistical Administration report: "Steps in the 5-Year Plan: On the Results of the Fulfillment of the State Plan by the USSR's Industry in the First 9 Months of 1982"]

[Text] The further development of industrial production was ensured in January-September 1982. Industrial output showed an increased of 2.7 percent compared with the same period last year. Labor productivity increased 2 percent; this accounted for three-fourths of the increase in industrial production. The plan for total output sales was fulfilled. Profits increased.

The fulfillment of the plan in terms of total output volume and the rate of increase in production and labor productivity for the individual ministries was as follows:

All-Union and Union Republic Ministries and Departments	Percentage Fulfillment of 9-Month Plan in Terms of Volume of Output	First 9 Months of 1982 as Percentage of First 9 Months of 1981	
		Production Volume	Labor Productivity
Power and electrification	100.9	103	100.8
Petroleum industry	100.6	101	99
Petroleum refining and petrochemical industry	100.5	101	100.9
Gas industry	102	106	104
Coal industry	100.6	103	100.1
Ferrous metallurgy	99.2	100.7	99.5
Nonferrous Metallurgy	100.3	100	99
Chemical industry	100.1	102	101
Production of mineral fertilizers	100.9	104	103
Power machine building	103	109	109
Heavy and transport machine building	102	104	104
Electrical equipment industry	103	106	106
Chemical and petroleum machine building	102	109	108
Machine tool and tool building industry	103	108	107
Instrument making, automation equipment and control systems	103	107	107
Automotive industry	102	105	104

Tractor and agricultural machine building	102	105	105
Machine building for animal husbandry and fodder production	103	109	106
Construction, road and municipal machine building	102	108	108
Machine building for light and food industry and household appliances	103	106	106
Timber, pulp and paper and wood processing industry	102	105	105
Construction materials industry	101	102	102
Light industry	101	99.6	100.5
Food industry	102	105	104
Fruits and vegetable farming	104	109	108
Meat and dairy industry	100.7	100	99.8
Fish industry	103	103	103
Procurement	102	103	102
Medical industry	100.5	106	105
Main Administration of the Microbiological Industry	102	109	106

For the machine building ministries; the Ministry of the Timber, Pulp and Paper and Wood Processing Industry; the Ministry of the Construction Materials Industry; the Ministry of Procurement; and the Main Administration of the Microbiological Industry, which have been completely switched over to the planning and assessment of activity in terms of normative net output, the figures quoted are in accordance with the plan for that indicator.

The figures for the union republics (including industry under union jurisdiction) are quoted below:

	Percengage Fulfillment of 9-Month Plan in Terms of Volume of Output	First 9 Months of 1982 as Percentage of First 9 Months of 1981	
		Production Volume	Labor Productivity
RSFSR	100.8	102.3	102.0
Ukrainian SSR	100.7	102.5	101.5
Belorussian SSR	102	104.9	103.1
Uzbek SSR	102	103.6	101.0
Kazakh SSR	101	101.7	100.0

Georgian SSR	101	105.4	103.9
Azerbaijan SSR	102	105.6	104.5
Lithuanian SSR	102	103.8	103.3
Moldavian SSR	101	105.6	103.7
Latvian SSR	102	102.8	102.6
Kirghiz SSR	102	104.4	103.3
Tajik SSR	102	101.5	98.6
Armenian SSR	102	104.7	102.0
Turkmen SSR	102	100.2	98.6
Estonian SSR	102	100.5	100.6

Production of the most important types of output was as follows:

	Produced in First 9 Months of 1982	First 9 Months of 1982 as Percentage of First 9 Months of 1981
Electricity, billion kilowatt-hours	997	103
Oil (including gas condensate), million tons	456	100.2
Gas, billion cubic meters	368	108
Coal, million tons	539	102
Steel, million tons	111	99
Rolled ferrous metal products (finished), million tons	77.2	99.2
Steel pipes, million tons	13.5	99
Iron ore, million tons	183	99.8
Mineral fertilizers (in 100-percent nutrient equivalent), million tons	20.3	103
Chemical plant protection agents (standard units), thousand tons	398	105
Sulfuric acid, million tons	17.6	99.2
Synthetic resins and plastics, million tons	3.0	99.5
Chemical fibers and yarns, thousand tons	933	101
Motor vehicle tires, millions	46.0	102

Turbines, million kilowatts	12.9	109
A.C. Electric motors, million kilowatts	39.9	100.6
Metal-cutting machine tools, million rubles	1,565	106
Of which machine tools with digital program control	383	110
Forging and pressing machines, million rubles	460	100
Program controlled automatic manipulators (industrial robots), thousands	3.6	188
Instruments, automation equipment and spare parts, billion rubles	3.5	107
Computer equipment and spare parts, billion rubles	201	109
Petroleum apparatus, million rubles	161	99
Chemical equipment and spare parts, million rubles	578	102
Industrial equipment and spare parts for the light and food industry, billion rubles	1.1	103
Mainline diesel locomotives, million horsepower	2.8	98
Mainline electric locomotives, million horsepower	2.9	107
Mainline freight cars, thousands	43.9	97
Motor vehicles, millions	1.6	99.4
Tractors, million horsepower	35.8	100.6
Agricultural machines, billion rubles	2.5	105
Machines for animal hubandry and fodder production, billion rubles	1.7	105
Combines, thousands		
Grain-harvesting	83.0	106
Corn-harvesting	1.2	137
Potato-harvesting	8.1	103
Beet-harvesting machines, thousands	7.3	104
Cotton-harvesting machines, thousands	7.5	104

Excavators, thousands	32.2	102
Commercial timber (excluding kolkhoz timber procurements), million trimmed cubic meters	210	99.5
Paper, million tons	4.1	100
Of which newsprint, billion square meters	23.0	103
Cement, million tons	92.1	97
Precast ferroconcrete, million cubic meters	91	99
Textiles, all types, billion square meters	8.2	100.6
Sewn goods, billion rubles	17.4	99.9
Knitted underwear and outerwear, billion items	1.2	98
Leather footwear, million pairs	541	99.3
Meat (industrial output), million tons	6.7	98
Sausage products, million tons	2.3	100
Edible fish products, including canned fish, billion rubles	4.8	104
Animal oil, million tons	1.1	105
Whole milk products in milk equivalent, million tons	19.9	102
Margarine products, million tons	1.0	106
Vegetable oil, million tons	1.7	100.6
Confectionary, million tons	2.9	102
Canned goods, billion standard cans	12.5	104
Including fruits and vegetables	8.7	107
Clocks and watches, millions	52.4	102
Chinaware and earthenware, million rubles	624	104
High-grade crockery (glass and crystal), million rubles	970	103
Radio receivers, millions	6.5	100.8
Television sets, millions	6.2	103
Including color sets	2.3	116

Refrigerators, millions	4.4	98
Including with a capacity of 200 cubic decimeters and more	2.0	111
Washing machines, millions	3.0	101
Motorcycles and motor scooters, thousands	825	104
Furniture, billion rubles	5.0	105

The plan for the extraction of gas and coal and for the production of motor vehicle tires, metal-cutting machine tools, instruments, automation equipment and computer equipment, industrial equipment for the light and food industry, electric locomotives, tractors, agricultural machines and machines for animal husbandry and fodder production, excavators and many consumer goods, including textiles, edible fish products, vegetable oil, confectionery, clocks and watches, chinaware and high-grade crockery and furniture, was overfulfilled.

Certain production associations and enterprises failed to fulfill the prescribed plans in terms of the total volume of output, increased labor productivity, reduced output prime cost and accumulations.

The plan for the production of finished rolled ferrous metals, mineral fertilizer, sulfuric acid, commercial timber, cement, precast ferroconcrete, animal oil, canned goods, refrigerators, washing machines and certain other types of output was not fulfilled. The delivery of output to consumers in accordance with the concluded contracts and the job schedules adopted for execution was not fully ensured.

Measures were implemented to improve the technical standard of production. The production of more than 2,000 new types of industrial output was assimilated and begun.

Production of industrial robots, radioelectronic apparatus, machines and equipment with higher technical and economic parameters, oilfield and gasfield equipment, gas-pumping units for main gas pipelines, pipe layers and program-controlled metal-cutting machine tools increased.

The utilization of equipment in industry improved slightly.

Existing enterprises and shops were retooled and reconstructed.

Industrial working people are directing their efforts toward increasing production efficiency and toward a worthy greeting of the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR.

[Signed] USSR Central Statistical Administration

AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS FOR 25 OCT REPORTED

LD260158 [Editorial Report] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian on 25 Oct. Times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item.

Kolkhozes and sovkhozes in Buryat ASSR are completing the cutting and threshing of grain. Land is now being prepared for next year's harvest. The sowing of winter crops is coming to an end in Bukhara Oblast. Fergana Valley farms are also ending sowing: Wheat and barley seeds have been sown on more than 90 percent of the allocated area. (0200 GMT)

Kazakhstan is completing the sowing of winter crops. To date 2 million hectares have been sown. Plowing of winter fallow continues: This work has been done on 15 million hectares out of the planned 19 million hectares. (0900 GMT)

Seed breeders are currently selecting fast-growing and high-yield varieties of wheat, barley, corn, sunflowers, buckwheat and perennial grasses. Throughout the country, the plan for the procurement of seeds of spring grain crops was, for the most part, fulfilled by the beginning of the third week in October. Tasks for creating reserve stocks on kolkhozes and sovkhozes have so far been implemented by 50 percent. Seeds are being sent too slowly to state resources. Now, as certain difficulties have come about in some zones with winter sowings, the area under spring crops can be expanded, and this requires additional quantities of seeds for corn, barley, millet, and pulse crops. For this reason the procurement of these seeds and the essential reserve is an urgent matter. Sufficient stocks of seeds for grain crops and pulse crops have not yet been created in Irkutsk, Chita, Pskov and Kostroma Oblasts.

The dispatch of seed cobs to corn processing factories is being held up in some places. Insufficient measures have been adopted for the unconditional fulfilment of plans for the supply of lucerne seeds.

Front-ranking farms of the Ukraine, Kazakhstan, the Don, the Kuban have been actively procuring seeds since autumn and are bringing them up to high conditions for sowing. This work is being carried out by specialized units which have a material interest in the high quality of the seeds. Such concern for the golden stock [zolotoy fond] of the harvest must be displayed everywhere. The more first-class seed there is, the more generous our arable land will be. (1200 GMT)

LIVESTOCK FIGURES FOR JANUARY-SEPTEMBER REPORTED

PM251605 Moscow EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA in Russian Oct 82, No 43 (Signed to Press 18 Oct 82) p 18

[USSR Central Statistical Administration "Review for January-September": "Livestock Raising on Kolkhozes and Sovkhozes"]

[Text] The editorial office has received USSR Central Statistical Administration figures on the state of livestock raising on kolkhozes and sovkhozes in January-September 1982.

Less and less time remains until the livestock are moved into winter quarters. Farms are now striving to make the fullest possible use of all available fodder resources so as to obtain as much produce as possible from livestock units on the basis of cheap fodder. Many kolkhozes and sovkhozes, thanks to rational organization of animal housing, have achieved increased meat and milk production. It is important to use their work methods on all farms.

I. The Production of Livestock Products

In January-September this year the country's kolkhozes and sovkhozes recorded the following results in the production of livestock products:

Indicators	January-September 1982	January-September 1982 as percentage of January-September 1981
Meat production (sales of livestock and poultry for slaughter, live weight) -- thousand tons	11,599	99.5
of which		
Cattle	6,647	99
Pigs	2,749	97
Sheep and goats	772	99.7
Poultry	1,431	108
Gross milk yield -- thousand tons	51,156	101
Average milk yield per cow -- kilograms	1,802	100.7
Eggs -- millions	36,738	103
Average number of eggs per laying hen	156	100

Meat production increased over the period compared with the same period last year on the kolkhozes and sovkhozes of Belorussia, Uzbekistan, Georgia, Azerbaijan, Lithuania, Moldavia, Kirghizia, Tajikistan, Armenia and Turkmenistan. In the RSFSR an increase in meat production was obtained on the farms of Murmansk, Volgda, Leningrad, Bryansk, Kalinin, Kaluga, Moscow, Orel, Tula, Smolensk, Yaroslavl, Ivanovo, Gorkiy, Belgorod, Kursk, Lipetsk, Volgograd, Saratov and Orenburg Oblasts; the Bashkir, Kalmyk, Kabardino-Balkar and Chechen-Ingush ASSR's Sverdlovsk, Chelyabinsk, Kemerovo, Tomsk, Amur and Kaliningrad Oblasts and a number of other oblasts.

Gross milk yield over the period was 601,000 tons more than in January-September last year. An increase in milk production was secured by dairy unit workers in the RSFSR and the Belorussian, Uzbek, Azerbaijan, Lithuanian, Kirghiz and Armenian SSR's.

Egg production on kolkhozes and sovkhozes in the first 9 months of 1982 increased by 1,015 million eggs compared with January-September last year. There was an increase in egg output on farms in 13 of the union republics, excluding the Kazakh and Kirghiz SSR's.

II. Purchases of Livestock Products on Kolkhozes, Sovkhozes and Other State Farms

Type of product purchased	Purchased in January-September 1982	January-September 1982 as percentage of January-September 1981
Livestock and poultry (live weight) -- thousand tons	11,432	99.97
Milk -- thousand tons	46,410	105
Eggs -- millions	34,734	103

The volume of sales of livestock and poultry to the state by kolkhozes, sovkhozes and other state farms was at the 1982 level. Kolkhozes and sovkhozes sold cattle at an average weight of 343 kg. The average weight of pigs was 101 kg.

Purchases of milk and dairy products increased by 2,271,000 tons. The greatest increase in purchases of these products took place on the farms of Latvia, Lithuania, Belorussia, Estonia and the RSFSR.

A significant increase in sales of these products was secured by the kolkhozes and sovkhozes of Gorkiy, Pskov and Tula Oblasts; the Mordovian ASSR; Ryazan, Bryansk, Tambov, Kalinin, Belgorod and Orel Oblasts; the Chuvash ASSR, Lipetsk Oblast, the Bashkir ASSR and Smolensk, Yaroslavl, Sverdlovsk, Orenburg, Perm, Vologda, Tyumen, Kaluga, Moscow, Saratov and Kursk Oblasts.

The sale of eggs to the state in the period indicated increased by 1,018 million eggs. The greatest increase in purchases of this product was secured on the farms of Georgia, Uzbekistan, Azerbaijan and Armenia. In the RSFSR, egg purchases increased considerably on the kolkhozes and sovkhozes of Kaliningrad Oblast; the Chuvash ASSR; Leningrad, Arkhangelsk, Kostroma and Omsk Oblasts; Krasnoyarsk Kray; Novosibirsk Oblast; and other oblasts.

III. Production and Purchases of Livestock Products by Union Republics

January-September 1982 as Percentage of January-September 1982

	Production			Purchases		
	Meat	Milk	Eggs	Livestock and Poultry	Milk	Eggs
USSR	99.5	101	103	99.97	105	103
RSFSR	99.6	103	103	100.7	107	103
Of which Nonchernozem Zone	102	108	104	103	112	104
Ukrainian SSR	96	98	103	95	100.6	103
Belorussian SSR	110	106	104	109	110	103
Uzbek SSR	109	105	109	108	106	110
Kazakh SSR	93	94	99.8	92	98	99.6
Georgian SSR	104	96	110	106	99.1	111
Azerbaijan SSR	107	103	111	109	102	109
Lithuanian SSR	105	100.9	106	106	113	105
Moldavian SSR	120	89	101	123	87	102
Latvian SSR	99	97	100.4	99	120	101
Kirghiz SSR	107	100.4	97	112	100.9	95
Tajik SSR	106	99.9	102	104	103	102
Armenian SSR	120	102	107	122	101	107
Turkmen SSR	103	99	105	103	100.9	104
Estonian SSR	88	93	102	87	108	103

Moreover procurement organizations purchased 858,000 tons of milk and 303,000 tons of livestock from the population's personal plots in January-September 1982.

IV. Livestock Numbers

As of 1 October 1982 there were 91.9 million head of cattle on kolkhozes and sovkhozes, which is 752,000 more than on the same date last year. The number of cows was 29.9 million head, an increase of 85,000. The pig population totaled 59.1 million, an increase of 765,000. There were 122.6 million sheep and goats. The number of poultry was 726 million birds, an increase of 26 million.

The cattle population increased on kolkhozes and sovkhozes in all the union republics except Georgia. The pig population increased on the kolkhozes and sovkhozes of nine of the union republics, excluding the farms of Kazakhastan, Azerbaijan, Lithuania, Moldavia, Latvia and Estonia. Numbers of sheep and goats increased on the farms of Belorussia, Uzbekistan and Lithuania. In the RSFSR their numbers fell considerably on the farms of Vologda, Novgorod, Pskov, Kostroma, Perm, Novosibirsk and Chita Oblasts, the Checheningush and Komi ASSR's and Krasnodar Kray. Poultry numbers increased on farms in 13 of the union republics, excluding Moldavia and Tajikistan.

Preparations for livestock wintering are now in progress everywhere. Livestock unit premises and equipment are undergoing repairs on farms. Fodder shop machinery is being put in order to ensure supplies of processed fodder for animals. This will make it possible to increase the nutritional value of fodder, which will have a positive effect on livestock productivity. All farms must now concern themselves with replenishing fodder stocks and shipping the forage nearer to the livestock units, which will make it possible to create good conditions for keeping the animals and to increase milk and meat output in the winter period.

SIBERIA'S WORK TO IMPROVE AGRICULTURE DISCUSSED

LD250056 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0200 GMT 23 Oct 82

[Unidentified correspondent's interview with Vladimir Konstantinovich Shumnyy, corresponding member of the USSR Academy of Sciences and deputy director of the Institute of Cytology and Genetics of the Siberia branch of the Academy of Sciences on the work of Siberian scientists for implementation of the USSR Food Program; date and place not given -- recorded]

[Summary] [Shumnyy] "In recent years scientists at the Siberian branch, in cooperation with the Siberain department of the V.I. Lenin Academy of Agricultural Sciences, have created 35 varieties of various crops, of which 10 have already been zoned and introduced quite widely into production. Among these are the generally known Novosibirskaya-607 spring wheat, which in 1982 was sown on some 3 million hectares. Varieties of winter rye both for grain and fodder purposes have also been widely introduced. Varieties of peas and other crops have been developed."

[Question] "Your institute is working on developing winter grain crops, is it not."

[Answer] The development of winter grain crops for Siberia is of greater importance because they mature earlier and produce higher yields than spring crops. With this in mind a very interesting high-yield strain of winter rye both for grain and fodder has been developed. More than five forms are currently undergoing wide-scale state tests. "Work on the development of winter varieties of wheat is also attracting special interest. Such varieties have been developed and are showing very good results; they produce higher yields and moreover their harvest starts at the end of July, which is of vital importance for Siberia."

[Question] "We are now talking in general about arable farming, but the scientists of Siberia are also doing much work to develop livestock farming."

[Answer] "A new group of sheep for Siberia has been bred; they are highly productive as regards meat and produce excellent wool; their wool yield is 50 percent above that of previously used forms. "There are now in Novosibirsk Oblast some 70,000 such sheep and they are producing excellent results.

"It is hoped that within the next few years this new strain will be distributed over the whole of western Siberia.

"The Institute of Cytology and Genetics has also carried out work on the development of a new type of pig for industrial complexes. These are hybrids which have been evolved by chromosome engineering. This is much talked about today. A single wild-boar chromosome has been introduced by hybridization. This has produced greater resistance in the new strain group to conditions of industrial complexes. It has also led to higher productivity, higher fertility, and a higher survival rate. These animals have been appraised quite highly at a number of industrial complexes in Siberia and the Far East.

"An important problem for Siberia today is the development of highly productive strains of animals, especially cattle, for meat purposes. With this problem in mind a special experimental farm has been set up at the Siberian branch in the Altay. At this farm, a quite extensive genetic stock has been brought together, including very interesting genetic stock of Siberian aboriginal strains, and extensive work on hybridization has started with the aim of obtaining cattle strains for meat purposes which would be well suited to Siberian conditions, Siberian pastures. They would be hardy cattle which would get by without expensive industrial complexes. That is, an attempt is being made to set up a fairly large beef farming industry in Siberia, since it is most profitable and most advantageous, especially under the conditions of Siberia. Work in this direction has started on a broad scale."

[Question] "Vladimir Konstantinovich, I would like to ask you to tell us also about the fundamentally new directions in agrarian science being developed at the moment in Siberia's institute."

[Answer] As regards new trends of agricultural science, there is above all a new trend in biology -- the biology of development -- which is concerned with controlling the development process of plants and animals by means of hormones. The Institute of Cytology and Genetics has developed a method that makes it possible to increase fertility in pigs.

Work has also been carried out on the utilization of hormones in plants. The Institute of Organic Chemistry and the Institute of Cytology and Genetics of the Siberian branch have developed a new phyto-hormonal preparation which is now widely used on a whole number of crops, making it possible to raise their productivity by around 20 to 30 percent.

[Question] "What can you tell listeners about development of new technologies for agriculture by Siberian scientists?"

[Answer] New technologies developed for agriculture in Siberia concern the preservation of produce. This work today assumes great importance. Several technological drying processes have been developed. "A fundamentally new drying process not involving temperature -- the absorption-contact drying process -- is undergoing extensive production tests. It makes the drying process more effective and -- what is most important -- preserves quality.

"Work has also been carried out at the Institute of Nuclear Physics and concerns the preservation of grain and combatting insects which destroy quite a considerable part of grain. This is the so-called irradiation desinfection of grain which has come into broad use. It is being used in a number of elevators."

AIR MARSHAL KUTAKOV PRAISES SOVIET AIR FORCES

LD232214 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0600 GMT 23 Oct 82

[From "Guarding the Homeland" program, dedicated to the Soviet Air Forces and its history up to the fighting on the Volga in the Great Patriotic War, with Chief Aviation Marshal Pavel Stepanovich Kutakov, commander in chief of the Air Forces, USSR deputy defense minister and hero of the Soviet Union, interviewed by station correspondent (Kim Kukholev) in the radio studio; date not given -- recorded]

[Excerpts] [Question] Speaking of the modern generation of airmen, what qualities have they inherited from their forebears, the airmen of the war years? How would you sum them up in a few words?

[Answer] As people of high communist convictions, high morality and genuine masters of their trade. When -- in peace as well as war -- they find themselves in difficult circumstances they display courage, valor, high moral, [word indistinct] and political qualities and excellent flying skills. It is these wonderful qualities that account for the exploits by Airmen (Ryabtsov), (Kapustin), (Yanov), (Solopov), (Sklyaruk), (Osipov), (Ubrakov), (Kazantsev), (Arapov) and other airmen who have sacrificed their own lives for the sake of others. Airmen are always the first to go to the aid of people in trouble in elemental disasters. For their courage in discharging their duties, Airmen (Yeliseyev), (Kulyspin), (Arnudinov), (Kopshikov) and many others have been invested with high state honors. As you see, the airmen of the 1980's have received from their fathers and grandfathers the traditions of great love for the motherland and hatred for its enemies, courage and fearlessness, the taste for exploits, friendship, military comradeship and internationalism.

Today the USSR Air Forces, thanks to the constant concern of the Communist Party and the Soviet Government, is equipped with the most modern combat hardware and weapons, staffed by highly-skilled officers who are boundlessly devoted to the cause of communism, and has everything that it needs to reliably defend the peaceful labors of the Soviet people. The might of the Air Force rests on integrated combat complexes or units that have advanced flying and technical qualities. The Air Force is now missile-armed, all-weather and supersonic.

The achievements of the modern scientific and technological revolution are extensively applied to it -- nuclear missile weapons, jet engines, radio-electronics and automatic control gear. A considerable part of the onboard armament of a contemporary aircraft or helicopter is made up of missiles, including guided missiles. Aiming systems that ensure that the missiles find their targets with a high degree of accuracy have become widespread. The potential of Air Force transport has been considerably enlarged, as have the areas it can serve. It can now airlift combined arms units or formations in complete array with battle hardware over considerable distances. Our Air Force has acquired the ability to operate around the clock; to conduct modern, high-speed and highly maneuverable air combat; to penetrate the enemy air defense system effectively; to collect intelligence and to provide air support for ground and naval forces. The results of combat training, the experience acquired in exercises and the findings of checkups are convincing evidence of the fact that our military airmen have a good understanding of their constitutional duty and spare no effort to improve their combat techniques. In the Zapad-81 (West-81) and Shchit-82 (Shield-82) exercises, the airmen proved to be genuine masters of their trade. During maneuvers they display improved air techniques, the ability to solve complex tactical tasks in supporting or covering ground forces and delivering assault forces [desantirovaniye]. By powerful bombing strikes and missile launchings, the pilots and navigators convincingly demonstrate the effectiveness of modern combat hardware.

(?As is known), the world situation has dangerously deteriorated today. The aggressive forces of imperialism, primarily of American imperialism, are initiating an unprecedentedly large round in the arms race. The United States' extensive program for increasing its strategic and offensive forces provides for the re-arming of the Air Force, too. The Pentagon is trying to incorporate the idea of the invisible aircraft into its combat weapons and to obtain prestigious air attack equipment. The development of weapons systems for the conduct of military operations in and from space is going ahead at an increasing pace. In discussing the various scenarios for the use of nuclear weapons against the USSR, people in the U.S. capital appear to forget the lessons of history and the repeated statements by CPSU and Soviet Government leaders that should any of these scenarios be applied, the Soviet Union guarantees retaliatory strikes. No matter what weapons, or in what quantities, appear from the United States, Leonid Ilich Brezhnev has said that the Soviet Armed Forces will have the requisite counter to such weapons. In case of aggression, our Armed Forces, together with the fraternal socialist armies, will defend the socialist borders without the slightest hesitation, with all resolution, and using our state's entire defensive and economic might.

In a single combat rank with the other arms of the USSR Armed Forces stands the Air Force. It makes a worthy contribution to the fortification of the country's defensive might and the raising of the combat readiness of the Armed Forces. Of particular importance in guaranteeing that the Air Force is combat ready is the personnel's mastery of aircraft which, as a rule, are complex combat systems and units. The vast destructive might of the new weapons, says Comrade Dmitriy Fedorovich Ustinov, marshal of the Soviet Union and USSR minister of defense, the complexity of the technological devices that control them and the devices for combatting similar enemy weapons, the heavy load imposed by modern combat operations on the ground, water and in the air, demand excellent knowledge and skills from Soviet servicemen, together with high efficiency in the use of individual and collective weapons no matter what the compex circumstances. These instructions from the USSR minister of defense form the basis of the training of the flying and engineering-technical personnel of the Air Force. At present the airmen are doing everything necessary for the successful conclusion of the summer combat training period. During the extensive campaign of socialist competition in honor of the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR under the slogan of "A reliable defense for the peaceful labors of the Soviet people", the number of first-class servicemen, leading specialists and masters of combat techniques in the Air Force is increasing. Organization and discipline are being strengthened in the combat units while vigilance and combat readiness is rising all around.

In conclusion I wish to express the assurances of the entire personnel of the Air Force that the loyal sons of the Soviet people, the airmen of the Armed Forces of the Soviet Union, closely united around the Leninist party and its Central Committee, in a single battle rank with the servicemen of the socialist community countries, stand vigilantly on guard over peace and socialism and are ever ready to come to the motherland's defense and discharge worthily their patriotic and internationalist duty.